The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,538—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1889.

FEBRUARY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12s	7/0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12s	7/0
22/0	12s		22/0	12/0
25/0	13s	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	25/0	13s
28/0	15/0		28/0	15/0
31/0	18/0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	31/0	18/0
38/0	20/0		38/0	20/0

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th Feb.
BL BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	22nd ,,
* ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
BL SHANNON	4189	800	C R. Edwards	22nd ,,
ML ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	29th ,,
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th ,,
BL PEKIN	3900	600	P Harris	5th Apr.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th ,,
BL KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
BL GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
BL PENINSULAR	55 0	1000	H. Wyatt	17th ,,
ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	21th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passenger transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

The steamer marked M.L. proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.

* This vessel proceeds to Aden only.

In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	R. T. Briscoe	14th Feb.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th ,,
NIZAM	2735	500	T. F. Creery	14th Mar
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	28th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China, and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th January, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. '89.	20th Mar. 1889
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Mar. '89.	10th Apr. ,,
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Apr. '89.	1st May ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th February, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st Feb. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELECTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE	L. Leonecich	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	500	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE	L. Leonecich	4,600	650	14th Feb.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	14th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	480	26th Feb. 1889.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3417	480	20th Mar.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

HISPANIA	G. C. Boothby	3380	3rd April 1889.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	17th ,,
ASIA	Wm. Russell	3550	1st May.
ROUMANIA	C. Hillcoat	3387	20th ,,
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	29th ,,
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	20th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 27th December, 1888. Agents.

MACIVER LINE

STEAMER TO PLYMOUTH.

THE S. S. "LYCIA" 3,223 Tons Register. B. FLETCHER, R. N. R., Commander, will sail on or about 13th February.

Admirable Accommodation for 30 First Class Passengers.

Special terms and arrangements made for families. Liberal allowance of Luggage granted.

Apply to

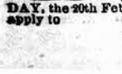
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

or to Messrs. WM. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo Street.

She will be followed by her Sister S[illegible] s. s. "ETOLIA" on or about 20th March 1889.

The s. s. CHINA will sail on or abo[illegible]he 5th March.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIB[illegible] DIRECT.



HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "NYANZA," 2,128 tons, Capt. SYMONS will leave for Zanzibar on WEDNESDAY, the 20th February, 1889. For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th February, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m., on 18th February, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 14th February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 21st February, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 15th February.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 12th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th February, 1889. Agents.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE S. S. "DRUMFELL," Captain CHUBB, will sail as above on or about 15th February. Passages can be booked on special favourable terms. Apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents

Bombay, 7th Feb., 1889.

CHEAP PASSAGES. 1889.

SELECTED STEAMERS with and without Doctor and Stewardess.

FARES to Continent from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

FARES to English Port from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400.

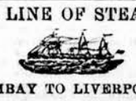
BAGGAGE space Liberal.

Handbills and Circulars giving full details on application.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Bankers and Passenger Agents.

28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	15th Feb. 1889.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	20th March.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	8th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	11th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The following Cargo Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

EDEN HALL	S. Hughes	3,600	400	9th Mar. 1889.
KIRBY HALL	Phillips	2,700	300	6th April ,,
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	20th ,, ,,
EDEN HALL	S. Hughes	3,600	400	1st June ,,

For urther particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th February, 1889.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.

Best Waterproof Seamless, "Perfect." The best yet introduced. Regulation Size, per doz	Rs.	12 8
Treacher's MATCH" Balls, best flannel covered undersewn. Regulation Size ..... per doz.		8 8
Treacher's "CHAMPION" Balls, best flannel covered undersewn ..... per doz.		9 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

At Low Prices.

Per Box, Rs. 2-12.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE MAGAZINES.

CIGARETTE MAGAZINES.

In Best Quality Morocco Leather to take about 40 Cigarettes, size 3¾ by 3¾. Rs. 9.

In Best Quality Morocco Leather to hold about 80 Cigarettes, size 6½ by 3¾. Rs. 13-8.

In Claret coloured Russia Leather, to hold about 60 Cigarettes, size, 6½ by 3½. Rs. 15.

CIGAR MAGAZINES.

In Best Quality Morocco Leather, to hold about 30 Cigars, size, 5½ by 6. Rs. 16.

In Best Crocodile Hide, to hold about 30 Cigars, size, 5½ by 6. Rs. 30.

CIGAR CASES,
CIGARETTE CASES,
SMOKERS REQUISITES.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

G.'S LINIMENT,

A SPEEDY AND INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR MANGE AND OTHER SKIN DISEASES IN HORSES, DOGS, CATTLE, &c.

Price Rs. 1-8 per bottle.

MALABAR ITCH

Is a loathsome and contagious disease which not only defies attempts to cure it, but in a large majority of cases is not even relieved by medicines hitherto used, but

G.'S LINIMENT

has been used with marked success in the treatment of the above disease, which is always relieved after two or three applications, and, if the Liniment is carefully used according to the printed instructions, it may be relied on to effect a speedy and permanent cure.

We have permission to publish the following testimonial lately received from an eminent Physician :—

"I used G.'s Liniment for Malabar Itch in three cases with great success."

"(Signed.) W. A. S., M.D."

PREPARED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, ONLY BY
THOMSON & TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW SEASON'S TEAS,

FROM THE

KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Rs.	a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1 lb. packets, per packet	1	6
	2 lb. packets, per packet	2	12
	5 lb. catties, per catty	6	12
SOUCHONG, Finest, in 2 lb. packets	...per packet	2	12
PEKOE, Finest, in 2 lb. packets	...per packet	3	0
HYSON, Young (green)	...1 lb. packet	1	10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest	...1 lb. packet	1	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE in 1 lb. packets	...per packet	1	0
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE in 2 lb. packets	...per packet	2	0
* TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea	...per lb.	0	10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE PREMIER CHAMPAGNE IN INDIA.

MESSRS. BINET, FILS AND CIE., OF REIMS,

Shipped by

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

N.B.—All Connoisseurs of Champagne should taste this. We are confident they will be more than satisfied with the quality and surprised only at its moderate price.

Rs. 69 per dozen.

SAINT RAPHAEL WINE.

The Eminent, Delicious and RECONSTITUTING Wine.

Per dozen, Rs. 24, of the Sole Agents.

PHILLIPS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY & POONA.

FOR THE SEASON 1889.

WARM CLOTHING FOR THE COLD WEATHER.

BEST MERINO Undervests and Drawers.
BEST LAMB'S WOOL Ditto. Ditto.
ALL WOOL MERINO half-Hose in Plain and Stripe.
LAMB'S WOOL HALF HOSE.
BROWN, GREY AND BLUE WHITNEY for Ladie's and Gentlemen's ULSTERS made to Order.

OUR SECOND SPECIALITE,

For the Season is our Elegant Fitting Dress Suit made of a new Material, very light, called Clothiratta.

SHIRTINGS.

Long-Cloths, Cambrics, Oxford, All Wool Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, &c.

We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit, and best Workmanship. Uniforms made to Order to latest Regulations.

Hats, Helmets, Hosiery, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Steel Trunks, Portmanteaus, Regulation, Airtight Cases, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.

Samples of Material and directions for Self-measurement sent post free.

JOONAS TYEB AND CO.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, ARMY VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS,
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

THIS important Department is under the immediate supervision of a thorough experienced Bootmaker from a First class West End House. All ORDERS for REGULATION, HUNTING, NEWMARKET, POLO, RACING, DRESS and UNDRESS WELLINGTON BOOTS will be executed in the latest style and best West-end finish. Correct cut and accurate fit guaranteed.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &C.,

OF BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following :—

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring :—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, good value goes well, Keyless Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever medium size Watch do. do.	22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. POONA, 1 East Street.

SELECT TOILET REQUISITES.

SOAPS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH POWDERS, &c.	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	RAZORS AND STROPS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
PERFUMES,	POMADES,	CLOTHES BRUSHES.

Theatrical make-up Sundries, Grease Paints, etc., etc.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CARD CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SAMUEL LAW AND SONS, LIMITED

MOORLAND AND ROUND HILL MILLS,

CLEIKHEATON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1816. INCORPORATED 1888.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING COTTON. | CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING WORSTED.
CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING WOOL. | CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING SILK.

And other Fibrous Materials.

Makers of Ground Needle Pointed Card Clothing, with Hardened and Tempered Cast Steel Wire under Law's Patent (Patent confirmed by Special Act of Parliament) producing wire of uniform temper and perfectly free from scale. Patentees and Manufacturers of Patent Rolled and Commercial Production of India Angular, Flat, Round and Flat, and ordinary Round Wire Drawers.

Cast Steel, Mild Steel, Iron, Brass and Copper Wire Drawers.

The largest Makers of Card Clothing in the World.

Samples, Prices and Testimonials on application.

PIANOS.

GRAND SQUARE

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS

BY R. LIPP & SOHN, STUTTGART.

FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST LANDED EX. S. S. "MANILLA."

RS. 650 CASH.

Packing in tin lined case, Rs. 25 extra;

OR ON EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.

Particulars on application to

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

Extract from the *Financial News*, March 30, 1887.

"We have before us one of the 'Untearable Letter Copying Books,' which will prove a boon to the commercial community. The book is compact, well bound, and has every essential that a thing of the kind should possess."

UNTEARABLE LETTER COPYING BOOKS.

THE PATENT WATERPROOF-MARGIN LETTER COPYING BOOKS are the strongest bound and most durable now made. They are the only Letter Books that have every SINGLE LEAF WATERPROOFED, and are a great improvement over all other systems of so-called waterproof binding, which do not affect the leaves in the slightest.

No amount of water thrown into the books will destroy their binding.

It does not increase the thickness of the books, as is the case with the extra thick Copying papers now being used.

The cost to the Public is about the same as that of the ordinary Copying Books.

Quarto Size 500 leaf Rs. 3-0; 1,000 leaf Rs. 5-0.

PHILLIPS & CO., Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood it is invaluable.

Price, per bottle, Rs. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA

has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.

It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.

Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.

This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY

NOTICE.

LANSDOWNE HOTEL,

QUETTA.

APPLY TO MANAGER.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 26th February, 1889, at 5-30 p.m.

JAS. R. HAWORTH,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 23th Jan., 1889.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at 12 o'clock noon, on the 18th February, 1889, for the FEED, SHOEING and VETERINARY TREATMENT for TWO YEARS of the Horses belonging to the General Post Office.

2. Tenderers should specify the rates per month for each horse.

3. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the contract.

4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

5. The conditions of the Contract Deed and all other particulars may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

W. MERRETT,
Officiating Presidency Post-master, Bombay.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 14th February 1889, at 4 p.m. to transact the following business :—

1st.—To Receive and Adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1888.

2nd.—To Sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To Elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To Elect one or more Auditors for the ensuing year, and to Fix his or their remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 10th to 20th February 1889, both days inclusive.

By order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th January, 1889.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS, ARMY & CIVIL AGENTS.

BOMBAY,	LONDON,
28, Apollo Street.	27, Leadenhall Street.

REMITTANCES made by Draft or Telegram at the best rate of the day, the arrangements for TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES being very complete.

BILLS, DRAFTS, CHEQUES, BANK NOTES, &c. cashed, or sent for collection.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES collected.

CURRENT BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

INTEREST allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS at rates to ascertained on application.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on APPROVED Securities.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and Investments made on the Stock Exchange.

PASSAGES booked free of charge.

BAGGAGE shipped or stored.

INTERVAL TELEGRAMS arranged.

GENERAL and PERSONAL AGENCY conducted.

AGENTS for the STANDARD LIFE and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EVERYBODY IS GOING TO THE
GRAND BAZAAR AND FANCY FAIR
ON
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
AT THE
TOWN HALL,
In aid of the Wesleyan Methodist Military and Naval Church, and Soldiers' Home, Bombay,
To be opened on THURSDAY, at 4 P.M.,
BY
HER EXCELLENCY LADY REAY, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.
FRIDAY'S MUSICAL PROGRAMME.
(OPEN FROM 3 TO 10 P.M.)
4-30 to 7 p.m.—Vocal and Instrumental Music—Mrs. Allan, Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Walker, The Misses Yardley, Mr. Davey, and Herr G. Kuchenmeister.
5 to 9 p.m —Selections of Music, by Band of Marine Battalion.
8 to 10 p.m.—Vocal and Instrumental Music and Recitations—Mrs. Boyd, Miss Flower, Mrs. Preston, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Marsland, and Mr. Stephenson.
(PIANO KINDLY LENT BY MARCKS & Co., Ld.)
Fishing Pond, Art Exhibition, Magic Lantern, Galvanic Battery, &c., &c., Weighing Machine, Spirometer and Dynamometer, kindly lent by Messrs. KEMP & Co.
REFRESHMENTS: VIENNA CONFECTIONERY Co.
Admission: Season Ticket (available for three days) Rs. 1; Second Day, Ans. 8; Third Day Ans. 4. Children Half Price First and Second Days.
TICKETS MAY BE OBTAINED OF
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.; Geyer & Co., Ld.; and Marcks & Co., Ld.
(SPECIAL TRAMS WILL RUN.)
N. B.—No extra charge for MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
THE ENGLISH OPERA AND COMEDY CO.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
At 9 p.m. precisely.
First Production in India of Gilbert and Sullivan's latest Opera,
THE "YEOMEN OF THE GUARD."
Messrs. George Anderson, Arthur Fawcett, C. Smith, Charles Sinclair, A. Rogers and J. Devon, Mesdames Emma Markham, Minnie Hinson, Alice Somerville and Mrs. George Norville.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Boxes to hold 4..... Rs. 12 | Pit ..... Rs. 2
Orchestra Stalls ..... " 3 | Back Seats ..... " 1
Military in Uniform half price to Pit and Back Seats.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m., Overture at 9 p.m.
A Splendid Orchestra in attendance.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION
FANCY FAIR
WILL TAKE PLACE
On the 21st, 22nd and 23rd February, Instant,
At the ALBERT HALL of the Institution.
The Fancy Fair is under the Distinguished Patronage of
H. E. LADY REAY,
and
Will be opened by
H. R. H. THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.
JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, February, 1889.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

FIRST CLASS Accommodation to England in a Steamer sailing the 14th instant, at Reduced Fares. Doctor and Stewardess carried.
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

THE STAR LINE.

THE S.S. VESTA will sail for London about the 18th April. Accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at Reduced Fares. Apply to
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "OTHELLO," ARRIVED from HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.
The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in connection therewith must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the dock.
After removal we shall not be responsible for any damage whatever.
All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th February, 1889.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS,
1. TENDERS are invited for the Supply and Delivery at Aden of
I. Teakwood Rafters and Battens.
II. Mangalore Tiles.
of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.
2. Tenders which must be Sealed and Accompanied by Rs. 100 each as earnest money will be received at 12 noon, on MONDAY, 18th February, 1889.
3. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.
E. C. SPILSBURY, Capt. R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay, Defences Office, Colaba, 9th February, 1889.

THE BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE
ANNUAL POINT-TO-POINT RACES,
1889,
To be held near BANDORA, on SATURDAY, the 16th February.
STEWARDS.
MAJOR W. S. S. BISSET, C.I.E. | SERJT. G. W. MOIR.
CAPT. H. HODGKINSON. | " J. M. RYRIE.
" F. A. LITFLE. | Mr. J. L. SYMONS.
LIEUT. H. R. KING. | " F. A. PREVOST.
" T. W. CUFFE. | " HEUGH SYMONS.
HONY. SECRETARY—HEUGH SYMONS.
FIRST RACE, at 4 P.M.—Point-to-Point Race—For all Horses and Galloways, *bona fide* the property of Members of the Bombay Light Horse, Bombay Gymkhanas, or Bombay Hunt. About 2½ Miles. Catch-weights—Walers, over 12 st. 7 lbs.; Arabs and Country-breds, over 11 st. Entrance Rs. 5. Prize—A Cup presented by a Member of "B" Troop.
SECOND RACE, at 4-30 P.M.—Point-to-Point Race. About 2 miles. For all Ponies 13-3 and under, *bona fide* the property of Members of the Bombay Light Horse, Bombay Gymkhanas, or Bombay Hunt. Catch-weights—over 11st. Entrance Rs. 5. Added Rs 49.
THIRD RACE, at 5 P.M.—The Grand Military.—A Point-to-Point Race for all Horses, *bona fide* the property of Members of the Bombay Light Horse, which have been regularly paraded during the present Camp-of-Exercise. About 1½ miles. Weights as in the first race. Entrance Rs. 5. Added Rs. 49.
FOURTH RACE, at 5-30 P.M.—Section Chase. Open only to the Bombay Light Horse. Details to be settled hereafter. Entrance Rs. 5. Added Rs. 49.
CONDITIONS.
1. No penalties nor allowances of any kind whatsoever.
2. All Riders must be Members of either of the Bombay Gymkhanas, the Bombay Light Horse, or the Bombay Hunt.
3. Half entries to go to second horse in all races. Should funds permit, the value of the prizes will be increased and a second prize added at the discretion of the Committee.
4. Colours optional.
5. W. I. T. C. Certificates accepted, as well as the measurements passed at the Sky Meetings held in December 1888, and on the 2nd February 1889; any animal not previously measured will be specially arranged for.
6. Entries to close on Thursday, 14th February 1889, at 12 noon.
7. Calcutta Rules for Steeplechases, except as otherwise mentioned.
8. Horses and Ponies not claimable.
9. The Commandant of the Bombay Light Horse and the Master of the Bombay Foxhounds to be the sole judges as to whether a Horse or Pony is qualified to run in Nos. 1 and 2. The Commandant of the Bombay Light Horse to be the sole judge as to a Horse being qualified to run in Nos. 3 and 4.
10. Three Horses in separate interests to start, or no race.
11. Declarations to start with the names of riders and the weights to be carried must reach the Honorary Secretary in writing before the ordinaries which will be held at 5 p.m. at the Gymkhana on Friday, the 15th February. An entry will be considered a declaration to start unless withdrawn before the ordinaries.
12. A reduction in the added money will be made if funds fall short.
13. All objections must be made in writing to the Stewards, and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 30, which will be forfeited if in the opinion of the Stewards the objection is frivolous.
14. The decision of the Stewards to be final as regards matters of fact.
15. Any objections, except as regards the running of a race, to be made to the Honorary Secretary in writing before the ordinaries, which will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana at 5 p.m. on the day before the Race.
16. Settling day, 20th February.
All communications to be addressed to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
3, Elphinstone Circle.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.
A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY.
40 PERFORMERS!
OPENING DATE, MARCH 1.
"YEOMEN OF THE GUARD."

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

SPLENDID First-class Iron Steamships built on the Clyde expressly for the Indian Service, under special Survey above the Highest Class at Lloyd's will be despatched as follows:—

	Tons.		
CITY OF CARTHAGE..	2,651	J. Swan	Liverpool 5th Mar.
CITY OF EDINBURGH.	3,212	W. H. Barkam	" 6th Apr.

Com-mander for sailing about

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs, and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. No others taken. Crew entirely European. Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ld.
NOTICE is hereby given that the 6th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 54, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business:—
1.—To Receive and Adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet made up to 31st December 1888.
2.—To Declare a Dividend.
3.—To Elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4.—To Appoint an Auditor for the current year and to Fix his remuneration.
5.—To Dispose of such other Business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
S. R. MODY,
N. S. JAMSETJEE,
Secretaries and Managers.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 25th February (inclt.,) both days inclusive.

WARRANTED LONDON-MADE.
18-CARAT GOLD.
Full size Albert Chains.
GUARANTEED LONDON WORK.
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
BY
JOHN JONES, of 338, Strand.
GUARANTEED GENUINE
JAS. McCABE'S
GOLD WATCHES.
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established 1847.

WEST OF INDIA PORTUGUESE RAILWAY.
TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.
OWING to Completion of Works of the above Railway, a large assortment of Second-hand Plant and Stores is now for sale and can be seen at Mormugao on application to Storekeeper. Full particulars with prices can also be obtained from Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
THE Acting ENGINEER is PREPARED to RECEIVE TENDERS for a further Supply of 200 (more or less) Black Kyne or Calicut Teak piles, 10 to 12 feet long, and 10 inches diameter.
The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
W. W. SQUIRE,
Acting Engineer.
Elphinstone Circle, 11th February, 1889.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882 and in the matter of the ORIENTAL OIL and FLOUR MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.
NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for the WINDING-UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 8th day of February 1889, presented to the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley in Chambers by VUSSONJEE KHIMJEE of Bombay, Hindu Merchant, and HAJEE SULLEMAN MITHU also of Bombay, Cutchee Memon, Mahomedan And that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley on the 18th day of March 1889, and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose and a Copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 11th day of February 1889.
JEFFERSON, BHAISHANKER, DINSHA & KANGA.
Attorneys for the Petitioners.

NOW READY!
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.
POPULAR EDITION.
Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries, Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.
NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES — HEAD & SONS, COACH-BUILDERS. — TO ORDER AND REPAIRS
LONDON, Gloucester Road, Steam Works, CHERTSEY
Queen's Road, BOMBAY, Opposite Churney Road Crossing.
The only practical European Carriage-builder in Bombay.
English-made Carriages in Stock at exceptionally low rates.

BREADALBANE
CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY
£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,
Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.
Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.
Wholesale Agents: F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!
GASSNER DRY CELL.
WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.
Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.
No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.
F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.,
EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.
ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

FRUIT STANDS.

	Rs.
Blue glass bowl on plated pedestal with open work frame and swan handles, diam. 11 in., height 8 in.	15
A Nut Dish of porcelain in the form of a shell painted with a hazel spray, supported on a partially gilt pedestal, is surmounted by an oxidized squirrel eating a nut	27
A pretty Fruit Stand with cut crystal round dish, 10 in. diam., on partially gilt embossed pedestal, 11 in. high	36
In a round blue glass fruit dish framed in partially gilt open work on the scroll handles are full length figures of cupids flying butterflies, greatest diameter 14 in...	45
In an elegant fruit dish of blue Bohemian glass on a remarkably beautiful partially gilt stand, half length figures of cupids drawing their bows form the handles. It is oval in shape, and the greatest length over all is eighteen inches	65
A plainer Epergne, without any gilding, has a ruby glass bowl framed in pierced open scroll-work, with delicately carved female caryatids on the handles, and side branches from which two ruby glass baskets similarly framed are suspended. Height 20 inches, breadth 16 in. ...	90
Palm Epergne, with four branches for candles, from each of which a glass-lined basket is pendant. On the rocky base stands the finely modelled figure of a stag browsing on the lowest palm leaf while those forming the crown of the tree support a cut crystal dish 15 in. diameter... ...	155
A very handsome centrepiece, has a robust oxidized cupid for a pedestal, seated on highly ornate partially gilt base, holding aloft a large blue glass bowl, framed in pierced open scroll work, also partially gilt, and with two miniature cupids perched on the handles	200
A richly decorated centrepiece, oxidized and partially gilt, 2 ft. high and 2 in. wide; with two spirited female figures on the base, and surmounted by a cut crystal dish 16½ in. diameter ...	400
Gilt centrepiece with whistling bird surprise. The base is square with rich gold mouldings and highly finished panel paintings in enamel, à la watteau. Round the centre shaft are three round crystal dishes, one above the other, 14 in., 12 in., and 9 in. diameter, and at the apex is a peach which falls open in halves on a spring being touched, disclosing a tiny bird of brilliant plumage, which warbles most naturally with appropriate movements of its beak, head, and body, until the peach suddenly closes up again with a snap. Height 32 in....	500

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE, STREET, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).
HEAD OFFICE.—39 a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£234,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£165,250.
RESERVE FUND.....£ 85,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Ld.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits.
For 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 do. at 4 per cent. " annum.
" 3 do. at 3 per cent. " annum.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Karrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

CEYLON.
NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.
"CRITERION HOTEL"
situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens. General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.
Wm. MILSON AND Co., Proprietors.

HURJEEMULL & Co.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.
A CARD.—We have always in stock a large collection of INDIAN GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, CASHMERE SHAWLS, PERSIAN CARPETS, INDIAN DHURIES and FOOLKARIES and other Indian Stuffs.
PRICES MODERATE.
TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.
ADDRESS: RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET.
Bombay, 7th January, 1889.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.
OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

TO OFFICERS
OF THE
ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE, TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.
THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.
The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.
Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.
All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase-money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.
PRICE LIST OF WINES.
Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do " 9 " 20 " "
The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.
WALERS.
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.
For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.
Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of at highest rates for cash.
Visitors from India are cordially invited to call at our Office, where the Manager will be pleased to render them every assistance during their stay in the Colonies—they are also at liberty to have their correspondence directed to our care.
The latest Indian papers on file.
All remittances to be made payable to, and letters addressed to, the
MANAGER,
INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY,
NEW ZEALAND CHAMBERS,
112, Collins' Street, W.,
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"THE LAST JUDGEMENT."
OIL PAINTING,
Measurement 43" by 34."
SENT TO THE BOMBAY FINE ARTS EXHIBITION
Local Photographers invited to state terms to photograph and Sell Copies of the above Painting. Address, "R. B.," Woodville, Ootacamund.

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A MONTHLY ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL
Of Light Literature, Biography, General Knowledge, and Family Reading.
Annual Local Subscription, Rs. 3; including Postage, Rs. 3-8.
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WRIST STRAP WATCHES.
INVALUABLE to CAVALRY, OFFICERS HORSEMEN, and those whose exercises are of an outdoor nature.
Solid Silver Keyless Watch in Yellow Leather Wrist Strap, Strong and Neat.
Rs. 32-8 Nett.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling wate or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY,
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS
THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.
RATES.
Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

OAKFIELD SCHOOL, HORNSEY,
LONDON, N. High Class School for sons of Gentlemen. Boys prepared for the Public School, Medical and Legal preliminary examinations and mercantile pursuits. Beautiful situation with extensive ground. Cricket for older boys. Domestic arrangements, liberal and judicious. Excellent accommodation for boys from India and the Colonies, who are under the special care of the Principal during the holidays. References to parents of former pupils. Prospectus and all information from the Principal, N. LEASK, M.A.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

HIGH CLASS.
COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	48 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	38 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	34 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	30 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	26 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	21 0
JULES LENNOX & C.'s ANCHOR	20 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	18 0

The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent discount for Cash.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

WHISKIES AND CLARETS.
Specially selected and shipped by
MESSRS. BLANDY BROTHERS & CO.,
OF LONDON.
SCOTCH WHISKY.

	Per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs.
The "Golden Eagle" Brand, Pattison, Elder & Co's.	23 8	
The "Lochgorm" Highland Whisky, Ross & Cameron's	25 0	
The "Gordon" Highland Whisky, in square bottle, Pattison, Elder & Co.'s	26	

CLARETS.

Medoc	14 0	8 0
St. Julien	16 0	9 0
Larose	22 0	12 0

SUBJECT TO 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, etc.
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—
CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra dry	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	" 53 0	Rs. 56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 64 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 62 0	" 64 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry	" 56 0	" 58 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. FABITMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 "	" 19 "
Niersteiner	" 19 "	" "
Leibfrauenmilch	" "	" 24 "
Steinwein	" 21 "	" "
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 "	" 28 "
Rudesheimer	" 25 "	" "
Marobrunner	" 28 "	" 31 "
Johannisberger	" 35 "	" —

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Superior Old Red Port ..... Rs.	36 0
Most Particular Reserved Old Port ..... "	36 0
Extra Old Pale Invalid ..... "	42 0

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 14 0
St. Julian Medoc	" 14 0	" —
Medoc	" "	" —
Les Canons	" 10 8	" 15 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	" —
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	" —
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	" 21 0	" —
Chateau La Rose	" 28 0	" —

From MUNSEN & FILS.

Haut Canon	" 15 0	" —
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" —

From FRANZ SOMMARIVA.

Carlowitz	Rs. —	" 15 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. —	Rs. 11 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0
Chateau Mouton	" 32 0	" 34 0
Haut Sauterne	" 29 0	" 31 0

BRANDY.

H. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0	" —
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 0	" —
A. Dolignon Fils & Co.	" 24 0	" —
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules ..	" 30 0	" —
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 33 0	" —
Charles Lorvoire, very old Brandy ***	" 37 0	" —

BURGUNDY.
From FRANZ DESAGE SENIOR BEAUNE.

Macon (Old)	" 23 0	" —
Moulin-a-Vent	" 23 0	" —
Brune	" 27 8	" —
Pommard	" 27 8	" —

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	—
" "	" 22 8	—
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended ...		—
Glenlivet Whisky	" 25 0	—

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	" —
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	" 3 12
Eiffe's Export Beer	" 5 "	" —

FROM TUBORGS FABRIKKER'S
First Class Danish Export Beer Guaranteed free from Salicylic (Acid and any other Chemicals) .. " 4 0 " 4 0

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 13 0	—
Italian do. Finest	" 18 0	—
Finest Kummel	" 30 0	—
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	—
Swiss Cheese in tins from 10s. 2 to 3l.		0 11 per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs.
Danish Butter, finest ..... per 1 lb. tin	1 4
from BUSH & BARNEWITZ, WOLFENBUTTEL.	
Large Tins	Small Tins
Asparagus ..... Rs.	— Rs. —
Celery ..... "	— " —
French Beans ..... "	— " 0 12
Peas for Soup ..... "	— " 0 12
Spinage in Water ..... "	— " 0 12
Mushrooms ..... "	— " 0 12
White Cabbage ..... "	— " 0 12
Small Sausages ..... "	— " 1 6
Smoked Sausages ..... "	— " 1 6
Liver Sausages ..... "	— " 1 4

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No Order for less than one original package of Wine Beer, &c., (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on all accounts not paid monthly.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
N

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.
Election of Councillors by Justices of the Peace.
Performance of massed bands, Esplanade.
"The Yeoman of the Guard," Gaiety Theatre, 9 p. m.
Amateur Concert, St. Peter's Boys' School, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Kharagola (s), from Karachi; Athabasca (s), Cardiff; Kaiser-i-Hind (s), London; Busheer (s), Marmagao; and Elektra (s), Trieste.

VESSEL SAILED.—The Loodiana (s), sailed yesterday for Calcutta.

FAIR.—The annual fair at the Khoja Doorga will be held to-day and will continue for three successive days.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind per extra s. s. Labourdonnais will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 1-30 p. m.

POLO.—The game to-day will be:—*White*: Capt. Phayre (capt), Capt. Baxter, Capt. Bishop, and Messrs. Barton, Campbell, Holbrook, Warden, and Phillips *vs. Stripes*: Mr. Graham (capt), Mr. Prevost, Capt. Hodgkinson, Mr. Venables, Capt. Brooks, Mr. Natham, and Mr. Lock, to commence 4-45.

SPECIAL JURORS FINED.—Yesterday at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Mr. Bhasker Wasudeo Phatak and Mr. Mirza Heyrat, who failed to attend on the Special Jury, were fined Rs. 100 each. Mr. Erasmus Beynon, who was fined Rs. 100 on a former occasion, had his fine remitted. Later in the day the fine on Mr. Mirza Heyrat was remitted. At the rising of the court the fine on Mr. Bhasker was also remitted on account of the illness of his wife.

LOSS OF VALUABLE ORNAMENT.—Heerachund Ootamchund, a broker, residing at Frere Road, reports that his wife on the night of the 9th instant, placed her gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 260, under some bedding, which was rolled up and taken out into the verandah of the house. On the following morning on looking for the ornament it was missing. It is supposed the ornament had fallen out and been picked up.

COUNTERFEITING COIN.—Inpector Jones yesterday charged Amir Currimbux, a tailor, before Mr. Hamilton with this offence. The prisoner, it was stated in evidence, had silver a pie and a pice and had tendered them as four and an eight anna piece. He had successfully passed the silver pie off on a tobbaconist; but was discovered by the keeper of a brothel who had discerned the copper coin. The man was given in charge of a policeman, who, on searching his house, found a broken looking glass from which the quicksilver had been obtained and also other silvered coins in his purse. In defence the prisoner stated he had received the coins from a liquor-sellor Mr. Hamilton passed a sentence of six months' hard labour.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court a Cabullee named Moosaa Faiz was charged by Constable Wilson before Mr. P. Ryan with house-breaking by night and theft of 3 lbs and 7 tolas of opium, the property of Damjee Luckmichund, a dealer in opium, from his shop at Goozria Bazaar, Byculla. The accused was arrested on Saturday at midnight by a policeman doing duty at Love Lane, when on being searched the opium was found in his possession. Upon further enquiries it was discovered that the accused had broken into the shop of the complainant that night and had stolen the opium. The accused, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN AUDACIOUS SWINDLER.—At the police court yesterday Inspector Guider charged Govind Balcrishna before Mr. Hamilton with stealing some teakwood, valued at Rs. 1,200, the property of Dewjee Dyal. It appeared that the complainant, who lives in Rutnagiri, had purchased teak and blackwood from the Forest Department to the value of Rs. 1,250. The accused took delivery of the timber, and selling it came off to Bombay with the proceeds. When the swindle was discovered enquiries were made, and the accused, who was known, was traced to Bombay. On Sunday evening the man was seen in the native town, and on the information of the complainant's agent here, was arrested by the police. Inspector Guider asked for a remand pending further communication from the authorities at Rutnagari. The case was postponed.

RAILWAY GUARDS IN TROUBLE.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court E. Ingle and I. A. Gordon, Railway Guards in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, appeared before Mr. P. Ryan, the former to answer a charge of assault and the latter for criminal intimidation with intent to commit a breach of the peace, preferred against them by Mr. Rustom Pestonjee Jehangeer, an opium and abkari inspector of the Customs Department. Lord Colin Campbell apeared for the prosecution and the two accused in person. It appears the complainant Rustom arrived at the Byculla railway station from the Victoria Terminus at 4-45 p.m. on the 1st instant, and went out of the station, when a hack victoria-driver came up to the complainant and complained of two European guards who had come by his conveyance and declined to pay his legal fare. Complainant referred him to Mr. Vears, the Station Master, and as the Victoria driver could not get admission to the platform to see the station master, complainant took the driver to the station master. After doing so, and while he was returning, Ingle caught hold of Rustom by the coat and threatened to stike him for his interference, which some persons separated them. At this time Gordon came up on the platform in an excited manner, abused the complainant, and challenged him to come outside and that he would have his revenge. The complainant, on getting alarmed at the conduct of Gordon, was afraid to leave the station premises, as Gordon repeatedly went up to him and challenged him outside. Complainant after remaining at the station for some time went to the station master for assistance to have him conveyed home safely. The station master declined to accede to this request, but suggested that he should ask for assistance from the local police. Complainant then wrote to Inspector Nolan, who came to the station and accompanied him home. Ingle in his defence stated that it was purely a misunderstanding and was sorry for what had taken place, while Gordon said he had already tendered a written apology to the complainant and also offered to pay Rs. 15 as portion of the costs incurred by the complainant, which was refused. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and fined Ingle Rs. 20 and Gordon Rs. 10.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 9th Feb., as compared with the statement of the 2nd Feb., 1889:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 2. Rs.	Feb. 9. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	17,15,651	55,26,710
do. do. at Branches	28,75,195	30,01,045
Other Deposits	2,34,48,492	2,07,62,419
Post Bills	5,722	7,183
Cash Credits undrawn	2,33,601	1,20,500
	Rs. 4,35,58,661	4,20,67,857
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	37,97,351	38,02,216
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise	33,73,118	24,15,777
Loans on Security of do	50,14,426	56,07,503
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,392	4,628
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,03,36,425	1,95,67,300
Stamps, &c.	25,243	25,801
Dead Stock Rs. 6,10,816 Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,24,289	3,25,816
Bullion	18,785	18,765
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,45,678	4,74,590
Cash and Currency Notes	1,05,17,354	98,24,933
	4,35,58,661	4,20,67,857

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 10th February, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	30·010
Temperature of the Air	76·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·4
Dew Point	67·6
Relative humidity of Air	748
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·8
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	71·9
General Directions of Wind.*	WNW, SE, ESE, WNW, NW, NNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	210

*From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and Mr. Justice CANDY.)

JUDGES DIFFERING IN OPINION.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* NARSINGRAO KRISHNA DESHPANDE.

THIS was an appeal against a judgment given by Mr. T. Hart Davis, Joint Sessions Judge of Bijapore, who convicted the accused on a charge of using as genuine a forged document, knowing it to be forged under section 471 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to one year's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default another year's simple imprisonment. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Shantaram Narayen and Mr. Ganesham Nilkant, appeared for the accused; and the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlick represented the Crown.

The facts of the case have been already reported by us. After hearing the arguments, Mr. Justice Jardine was for an acquittal, but Mr. Justice Candy, differing in opinion with him, was for a conviction. A reference was, therefore, made to Mr. Justice Scott, who agreed in opinion with Mr. Justice Candy.

Mr. Justice Scott, in delivering judgment on the reference, said:—This is a reference under section 429 of the Criminal Procedure Code, from a Division Court of this High Court which differed in opinion on a Criminal Appeal, 241 of 1888. The accused was found guilty by the Joint Sessions Judge of Bijapore, of having, under section 471 of the Penal Code, used as genuine a forged document, knowing it to be forged. The alleged offence was committed in the course of an enquiry instituted by the Assistant Collector under Part Six of Act III. of 1874. The accused produced some eight or ten documents, and amongst them five bearing Nos. 30, 36, 37, 38, and 41 in the case as evidence to support his claim to a four-anna share in the Kulkarni Watan of Hungund. The Assistant Collector found that there existed in these five papers alterations of a very suspicious character, and he, therefore, recorded sanction for the prosecution of the accused. The magistrate thought the alterations so palpable that "a glance at them is quite sufficient to convince anyone that they were forgeries." This is important, as the documents are in his own language. He held further that as the papers were used to get a share of four-annas in the Kulkarni Watan of Hungund, the act of the accused was fraudulent, unless he proved that he produced them without knowing that they were forged. He, therefore, sent the case for trial to the Sessions Court. At the trial the accused admitted that he did produce these documents in support of his claim. But he said that he did not know whether the alterations existed or not because he had not examined the documents before he produced them. He stated, and the statement was confirmed by his *karkoon*, that at the time the watan enquiry was being heard he was at Poona; that the inquiry began on the 2nd of August at Gulcelgud; that he had sent his *karkoon* for his papers to Hungund; that the *karkoon* did not appear with the papers until the hearing had begun on the 2nd August; that having no time to examine them then, and being under the impression that the *karkoon* had examined them, he handed them to the court as he received them. He further stated that they had been in his charge from the time of his ancestors (the chief one is dated 1815), but that he had never seen them before. He thought, however, they might exist as he was a Deshpande and had a register of documents, so he told his *karkoon* to see and bring them. His father, he said, had told him that he had a claim to the Watan of Hungund, but it was not proved. The *karkoon* of the accused of the same Brahmin caste confirms the statement that the accused at Poona sent him to search for these papers, and that he found a bundle of papersin the accused's house at Hungund. They were put straight into the case by the accused without having first been shown to him. The wrapper unfortunately was not preserved. But on the wrapper, he says, the words were written, "Hungund Kulkarni Watan." The papers, he added, were tied to a beam in the *sopa*; they could be seen and were near at hand. They were just tied up; the bundle was not sealed. There were only four bundles there altogether. On this evidence the judge found the accused guilty, differing from the assessors who both were of opinion that the papers were old and got torn in the course of time, and that the alterations were made at the time of writing. The judge based his judgment on two grounds: (*a*) on the strong presumption that the accused must have seen these papers before he instructed his *karkoon* to produce them in court. The judge says "they were tied up in a single bundle kept in his, house in public place visible to everyone, and he could have got at them at any time, beside, which one was not produced till some days after the first hearing); so that the presumption is very strong that the accused must have seen that one at all events;" (*b*) because "the admitted alterations in exhibits 30 and 35 distinctly go to render the accused's claim more likely before the Revenue Officers. They are distinctly alterations, and they were admittedly in the custody of the accused, and produced by him for a particular purpose." As regards the opinion of the assessors that the alterations were contemporaneous, he says "to his eyes they are distinctly modern;" that genuine alterations are usually made not by erasure but by interlineation; and that "as the accused has no share in the Kulkarni Watan of the *kusba*, but only in the purganah, it is difficult to see why the alteration was required at the time of making the documents themselves. These are the facts which were presented for the consideration of the Division Court. Upon them one judge holds that both the forgery and the use of the documents with knowledge of the forgery were proved. The other judge held that although the case was one of very grave suspicion, there was not sufficient evidence to justify conviction. The first question is, whether the fact of the forgery is sufficiently proved? The rule of law is that "alterations and interlineations are presumed to have been so made that the making would not constitute an offence.' (Stephen's Digest of Evidence Sec. 89.) It is for the prosecution to prove that the alterations were made subsequently and fraudulently. As to the time of the making the alterations there is no direct evidence. The accused says the documents have been in his and his ancestor's possession since they were made. It does not appear that any use has been made of them before the present claim. The magistrate, the Sessions Judge, and the Division Court, all treat the alterations as having been made subsequently; the assessors are of opinion that they are contemporaneous. It is difficult to say from the mere appearance of the papers that the alterations are recent. As regards the first of the two main documents, Nos. 36 and 30, the particular word inserted in No. 36 is not of such great importance to the claim as to raise in itself much suspicion of forgery. If it stood alone I think the accused would have been acquitted. But the word that is changed in No. 30 *purgana* in "*kusba*" made that document of cardinal importance; and if the Collector had accepted its genuineness the alteration would have gone far to establish the claim. Not only does this special alterations visibly exist in the document even to the eyes of a person ignorant of the language, but also in three places where the original or altered word must have come, there are now holes. It would be easy to say with the assessors that the holes are the work of time if the alteration did not exist. It would be also easy to say that the alteration may have been contemporaneous with the document if the holes did not exist. But the coexistence of the holes and the alteration together make a case of the strongest suspicion. Coupled with the fact that these documents were used as evidence of a claim, which neither the accused nor his ancestors had ever advanced before, I think a strong case was made out, sufficient to call upon the accused for an explanation. Instead of giving an explanation consistent with probability, he made one, which, in my opinion, was so incredible as to have a substantive inculpatory effect. He said that he had never before seen these documents. Yet they were contained in a bundle which hung in one of his rooms, where only four bundles hung altogether; the bundle was not sealed; was only wrapped in paper and was labelled outside the "Hungund Kulkarni Watan." Under these circumstances I cannot believe his statement. He had made a claim of considerable importance. It is impossible to suppose that he made no search for evidence before he advanced his claim; and if he made any search at all these documents must have come to his kuowledge. I feel bound, therefore, to infer that he did not state the truth, when he said he had never seen these documents before. Mr. Branson, in the course of his able argument on behalf of the accused, urged that he should not be convicted on mere probabilities. Of course, it is essential that in criminal cases the evidence should be of a conclusive character. But most cases turn on circumstantial evidence as this case does, and the question of guilt or innocence must depend on the degree of probability whether it excludes all reasonable doubt. No hard and fast rule can be laid down. Each case depends on its own circumstances. I agree with the Sessions Judge that No. 30 is a palpably forged document. But it must also be established that the accused either effected the forgery himself, or, at least, used it knowing it to be forged. I do not think there is evidence that he effected the forgery himself. The guilty knowledge is not capable of direct proof, and can only be inferred from circumstances. I have already said that I do not believe his statement that he never examined these documents. I cannot believe that the accused—who says his father told him of this claim, who had these papers, labelled with the name of the claim, hanging within easy reach in his room—never looked at them when he laid the claim before the Assistant Collector. If he did examine them—and I am of opinion that he must have done so—he could not have failed to have noticed the frandulent character of No. 30. The Assistant Collector, the Magistrate, the Sessions Judge, and one member of the Division Court are all convinced of it. The other member of the Division Court thinks it highly probable. The change of a Pinto a K in the words, whose meaning is vital to the whole document, must be obvious to all who read it, much more to one who reads it to see how it can support a serious claim. A man in his position, an hereditary toll-collector, must have had a wide experience of these toll-receipts, and must be specially qualified to detect such a fraud as that contained in No. 30. This untrue explanation is an evidentiary fact in itself. Evidence, which only amounts to strong probability, often drives a conclusive quality from a false explanation and defect of rebutting proof on the part of the accused. If he had admitted that he had seen these documents, that they had always been as they are now, and that he had always treated them as genuine, it would then perhaps have been best to dismiss the case as one only of grave suspicion. This false explanation, in my opinion, changes the doubt and suspicion into a case of moral certainty of guilt. The appeal, therefore, must be dismissed.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

RETRIAL OF THE BYCULLA MURDER CASE.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Parsons and a Special Jury, Hurry Runsor was again placed on his trial on a charge of having, on the 13th November last, committed the murder of Sayee, girl, in an empty bungalow in Victoria Road, Byculla. On Friday last, the prisoner was tried on the same charge before a Special Jury, who, however, could not agree as to a verdict and were dissbarged, a new trial before another jury being ordered by the presiding judge. The Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, with Mr. Chitty, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Anderson defended the prisoner, as on the former occasion. The following gentlemen were called upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. W. M. Macdonald, Foreman.

Mr. T. S. Baker	Mr. Janardun Damodhur
Mr. John Ewson	Mr. W. A. Boyd
Mr. G. W. Read	Mr. W. Morris
Mr. D. Morris	Mr. T. Bromley.

The Advocate-General in addressing the jury related the circumstances of the case as already reported in our Saturday's issue. The main points of the address were these. There could be no doubt that the girl Sayee had been murdered, and that the motive for the crime was the plunder of the ornaments she had on her person. The important question was, who committed the murder? The evidence in the case was circumstantial, and it would require the earnest attention of the jury. The deceased was a girl about nine years of age and lived in Toolseyram's Oart in Victoria Road with her grandfather Toolseyram, her father, and mother, and other relations. She was in the habit of escorting her younger brother Nana to school, to do which they had to pass the Parel Road, which was at right angles to the Victoria Road, through the Goojeria Bazaar, and then beyond the railway line. On the 13th November last, the girl's mother, while bathing, had laid down her neck ornament called "gatla," and at Sayee's request had allowed her to put it on in the morning. Shortly before 10 o'clock, Sayee had on her person the "gatla," a "pootlee," nose ring, four silver wristlets, and some minor ornaments with gold pendants. With those ornaments on, Sayee took her brother to school. The little boy was too much of a child to be put into the witness box; but another by named Marootee followed them to the school, and saw Sayee standing on the steps of the school verandah. She was also seen by Nana, a hawker of fruit, and Essoo, who kept a shop for the sale of sweetmeat in Goojeria Bazaar, with whom Sayee chaffered about some groundnuts, but which she, having no money, was unable to purchase. Sayee then passed through the bazaar and was next seen by Godee, a younger but very intelligent girl, near a water tank in Victoria Road in company of the prisoner. Godee had an imperfect memory as to time. She at first mentioned 2-30 p.m. as the time when she saw Sayee and the prisoner; but it would appear from the other evidence in the case that 10 a.m. was the real time. Godee was that day at a party with her mother, [illegible] to purchase vegetables in the bazaar at 10 a.m. and again later on in the afternoon. She was shown by the Police many persons, none of whom did she recognise as the person she had seen in Sayee's company. About a month later, she was shown eight or nine persons, out of whom she picked out the prisoner as the person she had seen on the 13th November last. The murder was reported to the police the same day, but no clue was obtained to the murderer. There stood an empty house in Victoria Cross Road, and two coolies who had been sent to clean it on the 13th November found the dead body of Sayee in the cookroom and it was afterwards identified by Toolseyram. The girl's sarree was found twisted tightly round her neck, and the medical evidence would leave no doubt that death was caused by strangulation. The valuable portion of the ornaments was gone. There was evidence of a struggle having taken place. Prisoner was a man living in that quarter for some time. He had been living in Goojeria Bazaar, and was seen there on the 13th November by one Ismail about the time that Sayee was seen there. About 1 p. m. that day prisoner was seen by Chandbee near a dust-bin in Victoria Road. He was standing there alone, and the theory of the prosecution was that it was after he had committed the murder. Chandbee was shown several persons, none of whom did she recognise, but she recognised the prisoner at once. The evidence showed that the prisoner knew that the house in Victoria Road was empty, as he was in the habit of visiting a casteman in the house opposite. A month passed by before suspicion alighted on the prisoner. The police were put on the wrong scent by reason of a woman named Rozina having been seen digging a hole in the compound of the empty bungalow, who was really digging for the roots of a pomegranate tree for medicinal purposes. No trace was obtained to the ornaments until the 15th December last; and the Advocate-General narrated how they had been pledged by the prisoner with two Marwarees in Duncan Road, the entries in whose books proved of much assistance. The prisoner appeared to have been out of employ for some time before the murder, and was in want of money about the time, but the evidence showed that he had money after the date of the murder to redeem a watch which he had pledged with one of the Marwarees. The evidence, the learned counsel remarked, was circumstantial, but if it was reliable in the opinion of the jury, he submitted it was as satisfactory as more direct evidence could be.

The same witnesses who were called at the former trial were then examined for the prosecution.

The evidence for the prosecution was not concluded when the Court adjourned until this (Tuesday) morning.

MR. HENRY PHILIP ARCHIBALD BUCHANAN RIDDELL, C.S.I., of Whitefield-house, near Morpeth, Northumberland, late of the Bengal Civil Service, died on Sunday, 20th January, in Onslow-square, at the age of 69. He was the youngest son of the late Sir John Buchanan Riddell, M.P., ninth baronet, by his marriage with Lady Francis, eldest daughter of the third Earl of Romney, and was born in 1819. He was educated at Eton and at Hailebury College, and entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1839, of which service he was a member for nearly 30 years, retiring therefrom in 1867. Mr. Riddell filled for some time the important posts of a member of the Legislative Council of India and Director of the Indian Post Office. He was a magistrate for Northumberland, and had been a Companion of the Star of India since 1867, to which honour he was gazetted on his retirement from the Indian Civil Service.

THE *World* announces that General Sir [illegible] Prendergast is about to relinquish the Residency of Bangalore, where he has been so popular that a movement is already on foot to give him an appropriate farewell.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

LORD LANSDOWNE AND THE LADY DUFFERIN FUND.

THE annual meeting of the Lady Dufferin Fund was held on Thursday afternoon at the Calcutta Town Hall in the presence of a large gathering. His Excellency the Viceroy presided, and Lady Lansdowne, the Ladies Fitzmaurice, and a party from Government House were present. His Excellency in opening the proceedings said:—

Before we proceed business to the which is before us, I should like to be allowed to say a very few words in regard to my own connection and Lady Lansdowne's with the National Association. It is not my intention to take up your time with an explanation of the objects which the Association has in view. They are well known and understood not only in India but in England, where we have many excellent friends, and where the progress of the Association is watched with interest. Nor, again, do I desire to enter into details or to anticipate those gentlemen who will presently address you in regard to the affairs of the Association and the prospects of the fund. My desire is rather to make for Lady Lansdowne and myself what I can best describe as a public profession of our faith in this most important and useful movement, and to tell you why it is that we are anxious to give it whatever encouragement it can derive from our support. (Applause.) We have, in the first place, given our adhesion to the movement as a matter of loyalty to our predecessors—Lord and Lady Dufferin. (Applause.) Their interest in it was so deep and sincere, and their desire that those who were to follow them should not be luke-warm in their allegiance was so strong, that even if we had been less persuaded than we are of its usefulness, we should, I think, have given the Association our cordial support. (Applause.) It may perhaps, interest you to know in this connection that one of Lady Dufferin's first acts, after she had become aware that I was to succeed to the Viceroyalty, was to write earnestly to Lady Lansdowne and to beg her that she would spare no effort in order to carry on the work, the success of which lay so near her heart. (Applause.) I need scarcely add that that appeal was responded to cheerfully and without hesitation. (Applause.) I should, however, be sorry to allow you to suppose that it was merely on account of our wish to please Lord and Lady Dufferin that we have agreed to connect ourselves officially with the Fund. We are, on the contrary, glad to do so because we are convinced that the work on which the Association is engaged is one of real and substantial usefulness to the people of India, (Applause) and that it is capable of conferring almost incalculable advantages upon our fellow-subjects in this country, by the relief of a great load of human suffering at present endured patiently and in silence without those mitigations which modern science can afford, and by the improvement of the conditions under which successful generations of the people of India will be brought into the world and spend their lives in it. The matter is one which really does not admit of argument. When we consider that there are more than one hundred millions of women in India, that of these all but a very insignificant minority would sooner face disease or death than allow themselves to be treated by a medical man, that the only attendance which they receive is, as a rule, that of women so grossly ignorant of the primary conditions which are indispensable to health, that their neglect would probably be less dangerous to the patient than their attention—we are driven irresistibly to the conclusion that the supply of properly trained medical women is a matter of the most absolute and urgent public necessity. If any of us have doubts upon this point, I commend to their attention the "Record of Three Years' Work" which Lady Dufferin has left behind her (Applause). But ladies and gentlemen we should I think show a very imperfect appreciation of the real significance of this movement if we allowed ourselves to believe that it would have no effects beyond those which it may produce by the alleviation of suffering and the proper treatment of sickness and disease. These are its immediate objects, but are we not justified in hoping that it may have remoter consequences even more important than these. May we not look upon the organisation which the Dufferin Fund is intended to provide as a bridge, slender perhaps as those light structures which span your northern ravines, but yet a bridge thrown across the gulf which at present divides the Indian and European communities in this country. I cannot help thinking that there must from time to time come over most of us, certainly over those who are connected with the government of this country, a feeling of dismay at the depth and the width of the barriers by which we are separated from our fellow-subjects in this part of the Empire—barriers not of our own erection, but built up by the most deep-seated [illegible] of the natives of this country. In public life, I am happy to say, that daily increasing opportunities are offered for contact and co-operation. In private life those opportunities are still regrettably few, and from the women of India we are, and must remain as far as the proximate future is concerned, absolutely and completely cut off. I therefore welcome this Association because it supplies us, at all events, with the means of sending to them across those barriers a message of friendship. We do not seek to raise the veil which divides them from us, but we may at any rate hope that our messengers will bear to those who sit behind it, by lightening their load of suffering, by aiding them when their need is sorest, by making their lives happier and more useful, some tidings of our good will and of our sympathy. (Applause) Now ladies and gentlemen, as Lady Lansdowne and I are joining you as recruits, we may not, unnaturally, ask ourselves what is the outlook of the Association at the present moment. I do not wish to form too sanguine an estimate of this. Although the movement for supplying female medical aid to the women of India is now fairly on foot and is able to walk firmly and with its head erect, we must not conceal from ourselves that we have up to the present time only made a beginning, and that there has probably been no moment in the short history of the Association when strenuous efforts were more necessary in order to ensure a continuance of the success which it has achieved. (*Hear, hear*). In one respect it is certainly at a temporary disadvantage, for it has just lost the guidance of its founders, the firm friends whose strong conviction and keen sense of the needs of this country led them to lay the first stones of the edifice which is slowly rising from the ground. The Association can ill-afford to lose the help of the statesman whose eloquent voice so successfully pleaded its cause, and of the Lady President who combined all that was most graceful and gentle in her sex with rare practical sense and business ability. (Applause). To Lady Dufferin it will bring some consolation to know that the people of this country fully realize the value of the service which she has rendered to it, (Applause) and we may, I think, predict with safety that, in years to come, when of the questions and controversies which now agitate men's thoughts the greater number have been forgotten or laid aside, when of the most prominent actors upon the public staze the majority have passed out of mind, her work and her devotion to her Indian sisters will be affectionately and gracefully remembered. (Applause.)

If she have sent her servants in our pain,
If she have fought with Death and dulled his sword,
If she have given back our sick again,
And to our breast the weakling lips restored
Is it a little thing that she hath wrought?

Then Birth and Death and Motherhood be naught.

These beautiful lines, which are printed opposite Lady Dufferin's picture in the Report which lies before me on the table, seem to express better than any words which I can command, the verdict which posterity in India will accord to Lady Dufferin's efforts in connection with the Association. While, however, we are alive to the extent of our loss, and while we must also, perhaps, admit that the movement has no longer that exuberant vigour which, in cases of this sort is generally associated with the earliest stages of youth, that its novelty is wearing off, and that we may very likely find some of our friends [illegible] more reluctant to ask, and others [illegible] the support which the Association may on the other hand, dwell with one great fact which, to my mind other considerations,—I mean the fact have now had sufficient experience of this to demonstrate that which was at first open to question, namely, the absolute soundness of the principle upon which the enterprise is based. It is no longer open to any one to argue that there is no room in India for trained medical women or that their ministrations are not acceptable to the female population of this country (*hear, hear.*) Evidence on this point is forthcoming in abundance. The number of our students is increasing. Those of them who have completed their studies are doing well as employes of the Association, or are working successfully in private practice, while the popularity of the medical relief which we are able to afford is proved by the number of women, and children who flock to our institutions where they are in existence, and by the demand which is springing up for it in new centres. That demand already largely exceeds the supply, and I am assured that if at this moment we could dispose of the services of a number of trained medical women ten-fold that at our disposal, we should find that there was room for them in the community with which we have to deal. It is in fact the case that, thanks to the initiative of this Association the public mind of India has become accustomed to the idea that it is possible to obtain for the women of this country the services of trained medical attendants of their own sex, and that the profession of Lady Doctor has taken its place among the liberal professions of India, and likely to retain it. (Applause.)

I feel some hesitation in offering to the Association any suggestions of my own in regard to the direction which may best be given to its efforts. I will, however, venture to say this much, that it appears to me that we should concentrate our energies and spend our resources as much as possible upon the one main object which is before us—I mean the training of our students, and upon those purposes which are immediately connected with it. Among these I would dwell particularly upon the need of providing suitable boarding houses for the students. Without these it is difficult to see how young persons of the class whom we desire to recruit, and who should be as carefully selected as possible, can go through their course of study under conditions suitable to a refined and highly educated woman. I cannot refer to this branch of the question without dwelling upon the obligation of the society to the Maharani Surnomoyee.—(Applause.)—to whose liberality the city of Calcutta owes a most admirable Institution of this kind. (Continued applause.) There is another important matter in connection with the training of our students as to which I should also like to say a word—I mean the foundation of scholarships tenable by the students during their course. Some of these scholarships have, I am very glad to hear, been endowed by our Municipalities, thus affording a strong practical testimony to the value set by the public upon the services of educated medical women. I may mention here that a sum of Rs. 600 is sufficient to cover the cost of such a scholarship, and I cannot help hoping that in a country where private liberality is as common as it is in this—and I am well aware of the obligation under which the Fund lies to those gentlemen who have so generously befriended it—the foundation of such scholarships will become not unfrequent. (Hear, hear.) I will close what I have to say by expressing, on Lady Lansdowne's behalf, her gratitude to the many friends who have practically contributed to the success of the Association. Foremost among these come the Principals of the Medical Colleges and their Assistants who have done their utmost to encourage the female classes. (Applause.) It is not too much to say that, without this support, success would be beyond our reach, and that any indifference or reluctance on the part of these gentlemen would be fatal to the progress of the Association. Lady Lansdowne wishes me also to express her deep gratitude for the assistance which the Association has received from ladies all over India, who have devoted much of their time to the work of local Committees and to the superintendence of Hospitals. (Applause.) If their active co-operation had been denied to us,—if they had not interested themselves as they have in our students at the various colleges, these would have been removed from an influence phwerful for good and most useful in its affect upon the tone and character of the classes. Lady Lansdowne earnestly trusts that these ladies will extend to the young female practitioners when they first enter upon their work, the same help and sympathy which they have accorded to the students. I have now only to thank you for having allowed me to interpose these few words before the business of the day, and to assure you that if in your opinion either Lady Lansdowne or I can promote the interest of the Association by succeeding to the offices held by our predecessors, we shall be glad to place our services unreservedly at your disposal. (Loud and continued applause.)

THE GOVERNMENT AND SECONDARY EDUCATION.

THE following resolution of the Government of Bombay contains an enunciation of the future policy of the Government in regard to secondary education:—

Schools—Ahmednagar High School
Proposed abolition of the—

No. 113.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th January 1889.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 5982, dated 22nd December 1888—Reporting, with reference to the telegram from this Department, dated the 17th December 1888, that no increase in the fee-rates will produce the saving estimated for the [illegible] and are ready for transfer with a saving of half the present cost, and no increase in fee-rates will bring in the same saving. Observing that the first result of raising the fee is to reduce the total collection, many boys leaving school, and that it is only after one, two or three years that the attendance rises to the usual level. Adding that for some years past he has been preparing for the transfer of Government schools in accordance with the recommendations of this Education Commission, but shall now await further instructions, before continuing those preparations. Making remarks, and adding that any extravagant increase of fees will empty the schools, and Government will then have the buildings in their hands, and be obliged to compensate teachers thrown out of work, and that a gradual transfer has none of these evils, and in a few years only a few model schools will remain.

Letter from the Secretary, Ahmednagar Education Society, No. 183, dated 25th December 1888—Enclosing copy of a letter to his address from the Director of Public Instruction, as also a memorial to the address of His Excellency-in-Council from the people of Ahmednagar, and requesting, if, in spite of the many good and sound reasons given in the memorial, Government do not see their way to grant the prayer of the memorialists to continue the local high school as before, the managing board of the above secretary would suggest that the school be made over to them as grant-in-aid institution on the terms recommended by the Director of Public Instruction in his letter No. 5647, dated the 7th December 1888, with the exception that Government should not strictly enforce the one-third rule of Grant-in-aid Code for the first five years, but relax it to the extent of Rs. 400 a year, &c., &c.

Petition from A. G. Jinsivale and other inhabitants of Ahmednagar, dated 2nd January 1889—Submitting another representation on the subject of the contemplated withdrawal of Government from the direct management and control of the local high school for early and favourable consideration.

Resolution.—A copy of the memorial from certain of the inhabitants of Ahmednagar should be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, and he should be informed that the policy of Government is to retain such high schools as are needed to serve as a model for aided and private institution, and everywhere to raise the fees in high schools as near as can be to the limit of self-support.

2. The Poona School is one of those which Government are willing to retain as a model institution in a city full of educational activity, and they desire to raise the fees so as to provide the means for increased efficiency. Ahmednagar is a centre of less importance, but still Government are willing to meet the wishes of the inhabitants if they on their part are ready to make efforts to enable Government to make up the deficiency in the school receipts. It is not the policy of Government to throw the expense of higher education on Municipal funds, but they expect that either fees, or voluntary contributions, or both, will make up the deficiency. The Director should therefore, in concert with the Collector, suggest the formation of a local committee which should ascertain what effective steps the inhabitants of Ahmednagar are prepared to take for the retention of the Government school. The memorialists, who write in the name of the community, will doubtless assist in the task. If they succeed, the retention of the school is assured, but if they fail to formulate a satisfactory scheme by the 15th of February, the details of the transfer of the high school should be worked out and submitted to Government for approval.

3. The two instances cited indicate the policy of Government in regard to high schools, namely, the retention of certain model schools in which fees should be gradually raised and private benefactions invited, and the retention of high schools elsewhere only when the deficiency of the present receipts, as compared with the expenditure, is made up by increased fees, or by private contributions, or by both. In regard to lower secondary education, it is the policy of Government to retire in favour of private enterprise wherever it is possible to do so without injury to education.

(Signed.) W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

THE ALBIN MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particulary valuable in hot climates, A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents-Treacher and Co, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British India steamer Loodiana, Captain W Britten, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE British steamer Athabasca, 1,645 tons, Captain G W Davis, from Cardiff, arrived in port yesterday, laden with 3,260 tons coals for the G I P R Co. She is consigned to the Captain.

THE B I S N Co's steamship Pusheer, Captain T W Lewins, arrived in port yesterday from Marmagao with a general cargo and Captain and Mrs Calder and four children, as cabin and six deck passengers.

THE British steamer Strathmore, 1,383 tons, Captain R W Young, arrived in port on Sunday last from Cardiff, laden with a cargo of 2,353 tons coals and 98 tons coke. She is consigned to

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOR SALE.—An ELECTRIC LIGHT DYNAMO, in thorough Good Order, capable of lighting 16 Lamps; 12 horse power. Apply to "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

FOR SALE.—A First-class, English-made DOG-CART, imported direct; and Springs especially built to stand warm climate. Lowest price Rs. 500, little over half cost. Apply to "X.Y.Z.," care of WILLIAM WATSON and Co., 2, Apollo Street.

COME and See our New Stock of Money Purses, Hand Mirrors, Fancy Inkstands, Bohemian Vases, Work Boxes, Companions, &c., at exceptionally Cheap Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE "CZARINA," the "Ivory," the "Adelina Patti," the "Editorial," and the "Olga" paper Shades, at the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

BEST FIRE BRICKS DEPOT.—FOR SALE Best Fire Bricks, Blochairn Brand, Rates very moderate, delivered at our works. Apply to JAMES H. LATIMER and Co., 40, Forbes Street

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO BE LET at Lonauli. For terms, apply to Mrs. KILLEW, Shamrock Villa, Lonauli.

WANTED.—A P. E. or 1st B. A. with teaching Experience, for a High School in Goa. Apply to "P.," Lanowli, stating salary expected.

WANTED.—An ASSISTANT MASTER able to teach the Highest School Standards. Experienced Teacher preferred. Applications on or before 16th inst. to the PRINCIPAL, Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.

WANTED.—A LIBRARIAN for the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Mechanics' Institute, Parel. Apply to W. B. CAVELL, Honorary Secretary.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Rs. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

TO BE SOLD.—FURNISHED STONE HOUSE, Louisa Point, Matheran.—Apply at the Advocate-General's Office, High Court.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.—Length 50 feet; beam 11 feet. Has good sized Saloon forward, and is fitted up as a Pleasure Yacht.—Apply "T.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

ITALIAN CAKES can be had at PEARSE'S at Re. 1 per lb.—PEARSE, 7 Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.—One Light, English-made Double-Seated BROUGHAM, in Good Order. Apply to "K.," care of this paper.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs 5, postage, 4 annas.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB (Hand and Bath), and Turkish, finest quality and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

HAMBURG COLONIAL EXHIBITION 1889.—Arrangements can be made for securing Space at Moderate rates. Apply to "909," care of this paper

CRICKET! CRICKET!! Cricket Kit from Best and Well-known Manufacturers, such as Gibbett, Lilly white, Duke, &c., at moderate prices.—WATCH-MAKERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS of various descriptions at lowest wholesale and retail prices.—KANNY & Co., 59, Meadows Street.

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FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC AMATEURS.—Large Quantity of Papier Mache and Iron Enamelled Dishes of all sizes for travelling use. Apply to P. VUCCINO & Co., Fort.

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CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLORS', Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay

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JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadow Street, Bombay.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Sale Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; Interleaved, Rs. 6.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICA ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2: Postage, 4 annas

LADIES' Tailor-made Ulsters, Riding Habits, Newmarket Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld. Rampart-row, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

REAL MANILA, JAVA GEM and TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS and CIGARETTES are now obtainable at DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Quality unsurpassable and prices cheaper than elsewhere.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

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1889.
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the [illegible]

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co., Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHN WHEAL, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Poona, has been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, the valuable household furniture, horses and carriage, garden plants, &c., &c., the property of Colonel FRANK JAMES, P. W. O. Grenadiers, at his residence, No. 5, Stavely Road, on SATURDAY, the 23rd February, 1889, sale commencing at 11-30 a.m., at which time will be sold a choice and very valuable lot of large moveable picture "Panels" painted on stout canvas in oil, for application with flat stencilling to wall decoration in India.

	Size Feet.
Chandlugh Vales, Devon	.. 2½ by 1½
A Mountain Torrent Dartmoor	.. 2½ by 1½
The Wooler Lake, Cashmere	.. 3 by 1½
A River Scene, Poona	.. 7½ by 5½
The Frozen Pond	.. 3½ by 2
Llegn Idwall, Wales	.. 3½ by 4
Snow Scene, The Frozen Mill	.. 4 by 6
The Dal Canal, Cashmere	.. 3½ by 2
Figure, "Halt who comes there"	.. 2½ by 2
Figure, The Gleaner	.. 3½ by 1½
Flowers, The Orchid Basket	.. 3 by 3½
Flowers, The Gold Mohur	.. 3½ by 2
Parbutti, Poona, by C.F. J.	.. 2½ by 3½
The Old Subhedar; by C.F.J.	.. 2½ by 2
Singhur: The Home of Surjee; by C.F.J.	.. 1½ by 3
Back Bay, Bombay; by C.F.J.	.. 1½ by 3
Roses; by E. G. Krovan, Scotch Academy; by C.F.J.	.. 2 by 2½
Evening; by G.C.F.J.	.. 1½ by 2½
Morning; by C.F.J.	.. 1½ by 2½
The Falls of Garsoppa; by C.F.J.	.. 1½ by ½
The Lushington Fall-Canard; by C.F.J.	.. 1½ by ½

JOHN WHEAL,
East Street, Poona.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of remaining stock in trade of jewellery, embroidered works, handsome Japanese jars, fancy striped Mooltan and Persian carpets, real ivory ware, Indian work boxes, show cases, cupboards, &c, &c.,

THIS DAY TUESDAY the 12th inst., at 1-30 p.m. Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co will sell by Public Auc. tion, at No. 60, Meadows Street, Fort next to Messrs. Morenas and Co. by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee for the estate and effects of Thowoomul Nursingdas, Indian Shawl, Jeweller and General Merchant, as insolvent, the abovementioned remaining stock.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF VALUABLE WOOLEN AND FANCY PIECE-GOODS, DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 21st inst. at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Shop No. 269, and godown Nos. 29-31, Jackaria Mujid, (near Mandvie), by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C. and Assignee for the estate and effects of Memon Esmail Allana, an insolvent, the following piece-goods, Haberdashery, &c., consisting of alpaca, flannel, serge, woolen cloth, blankets, chintz, cretonne, oil cloth, shirts, millinery, socks, tapes, buttons, laces, thread, handkerchieves, hats, fancy trimming, lama, lustre, borders, brushes, umbrellas, cupboards, boxes, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, February 12, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF PEARLS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order and in the bungalow of Arab Abdool Wahab bin Ahmed Misari in Arab Lane, at Grant Road, and on account and at the risk of Bechar Kessowjee and Co.—

1 bundle of pearls about 525 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N.B.—The sale will be held at the vendor's Bungalow at Grant Road, and not at the Auctioneers' Rooms as previously advertised.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, February 12, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 11.

WE have no financial or commercial news by wire to chronicle beyond that included in our report under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc. Rs.	7,81,059
" " Branches	Inc. "	1,25,850
Other Deposits	Dec. "	22,86,073
Government Securities	Inc. "	4,862
Loans	Inc. "	5,93,080
Bills Discounted	Dec. "	7,68,625
Cash with other Banks	Inc. "	3,28,912
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. "	6,92,416

The increase in private Deposits which so materially helped to swell the Bank's Cash Balance in the previous statement was more than lost during the past week, and the balance itself showed, as will be seen by the above figures, a decrease of close upon seven lakhs. The greater activity which prevailed in export business during a portion of the period covered by the return accounts for the change in the position of the balance, and it will be noticed that, although there had been a considerable contraction in discounts, the net increase in the trade demand was over 21 lakhs. The stringency continues in the bazaar and is said to be already producing financial trouble in some quarters; but the late forward "ball" operations in Government Paper would seem to indicate a belief in amelioration before very long.

COTTON.—The general reduction in sales on Saturday, though it did not attract buyers at the time, appears to have borne fruit to-day, for though no further decline in prices has taken place, a considerable demand has been experienced, some 4,000 bales of ready stuff having changed hands. Dhulia has been most in favour, and has been taken to the extent of some 2,000 bales at Rs. 194-8; while Bengals have been in some request, and have found buyers at Rs. 183-97 per candy. The other purchases have been in Oomra sorts, say Barsee at Rs. 210, Julgaum at Rs. 207½, Oojein at Rs. 190, and Khangaum at Rs. 200 per candy. A little Mowa was also taken at Rs. 215. The tone at closing was dull.

WHEAT having ceased to be wanted by export buyers to any extent has relapsed into a quiet state, and very little business has been passing again to-day. Prices, however, have not changed, and we repeat our last quotations all round.

SEEDS have been taken in very limited quantities, and the tone of the market is quiet with rates unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,220 bales.
Wheat	9,379 cwt.
Linseed	5,237 "
Rapeseed	2,618 "
Gingelly	6,622 "
Ground Nuts	3,672 "

FREIGHTS are quiet with little fresh business doing. Rates for immediate shipment are unchanged, but for late shipment this month and later on we quote 6d. to 1s. per ton lower than last market.

EXCHANGE has been quiet and a little easier for forward delivery. A ready transaction between Banks is reported in Wire Trans er at 1s. 4 11-16d., and Private Telegraphic was also placed at the same rate. Three months' sight Merchants' Bills have not come out much; Credits for the second half of March have been quoted at 1s. 4¾d., and for April delivery at 1s. 4 9-16d. to 17-32d. For ready we quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4¾d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 23-32d.	"
Credits	3 do.	1s. 4 27-32d.	"
Francs	3 do.	1·77½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quiet at 97¼ for Fours for cash during the greater part of the day. At one time ¼ per cent. higher was moved, but it was not maintained, and 97¼ was again the rate at closing. For Account 97⅜ has been the quotation for the 2nd March and 98 for the 30th idem, line. 102¼ is still quoted nominally for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—There has not been much doing to-day in Mill Scrip, but the few changes which have taken place have been generally in favour of sellers. There has been a good deal of movement in Press Shares, and we make the following alterations in our quotations for these:—Sabapathy are Rs. 35 lower, at Rs. 415; Volkart are Rs. 15 down, at Rs. 575; Albert are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 700; and Apollo are Rs. 2½ down, at Rs. 250. Bellary are Rs. 60 higher, at Rs. 275; East Indian are Rs. 10 up, at Rs. 1,125; and English, French, and New Berar are Rs. 5 each higher, at Rs. 270, Rs. 530, and Rs. 525, respectively. In Mill Shares, Alliance are Rs. 10 down, at Rs. 600, and Queen Rs. 5, at Rs. 915. Colaba Land and Mill, on the other hand, are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 775; as are also David, Framji Petit, and Khatao Mucconji, at Rs. 580, Rs. 615, and Rs. 740, respectively. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 1,305. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 2½, say, to Rs. 915.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	10,000	500	all	13 pct.	915
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	980xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	16 do.	850
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4-	4	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Co poration	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,320	$125	100	5 pct.	130

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£10	...	..	..
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	..	£100	...	..	..

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,040
Empire Fire Insurance Co		5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs 100	2000

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / 5 p.ct	100 / 151
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	154
Bapty Co., Ld.	525		185	Nil.	71
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		60	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	570
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5	80
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	11,000	2,500	135	Rs. 41½	3,100
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	775
Bombay Municipal Bonds	--	--	--	5 p.c.	106¼
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	--	480
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	8,000	0	100	Rs.	25
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		90	Nil	47·
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	--	0
Indian Guaranted Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	105d
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	45,000	25	25	--	6
Karrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	50	250	250	--	150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 2½	370
Maroka & Co., Ld.	4,000	50	100	Rs. 10	91
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104x
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	215
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.	21
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40nom
Port Cannin Co.	6,000	600	1,000	R	352½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	44
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	114
Soundy & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	110
South well and Austin.	1,000	...	...	...	30
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	7
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,305
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 10	165
Western India Flour Mills	900	12	125	nil	37
M. Mody & Co				p	90

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1889.

THE annual meeting in Calcutta last week of the National Association for providing female medical aid to the women of India gave ample evidence that the good work begun by the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava will not be allowed to languish by her successor. The Viceroy may be assumed to have spoken not for himself alone in the encouraging words in which he commended the work of the Association to the practical sympathy of the people of India. No heartier acceptance of the trust bequeathed to him and his consort could have been given. Doubtless a change of leadership in such a movement as this has its disadvantages, and it will be no small tax upon the energies of any of Lady Dufferin's successors to carry on this work with the self-sacrificing enthusiasm with which she entered into it. There may, however, be compensating advantages in the application, at intervals, to such an enterprise of the fresh and abundant energies of a new comer. We may take Lord Lansdowne's word for it that he and the Marchioness will do their best to perpetuate the impetus which was given to the movement by its generous initiators. Lord Lansdowne has taken the task in hand at a favourable time. The movement has long since passed the experimental stage. It has outlived the prejudice which for a short time threatened to mar it. Misrepresentations of its objects and methods are no longer heard. The difficulties connected with its organisation which three years ago seem likely temporarily to hinder its smooth working have been almost forgotten. And lastly it is no longer a matter of doubt whether the people of India can be got to recognise that the Associa[illegible] on their behalf, and that it must live upon their bounty. The network of the Association covers the whole land, and it has successfully invoked the Liberality of all classes and creeds. The problem, so far as the enterprise involved a problem, has been solved, and the *role* which the Marchioness of Lansdowne has so readily accepted is that of a continuator and developer of an enterprise already in prosperous operation. The most satisfactory feature of the movement in its present stage is the good-will with which it is being received in native society. The report from Nagpur that medical women are now being admitted to some of the oldest and best houses in that city is symptomatic of the vast change in native opinion that has been brought about since this movement began. Not less significant as a sign of the times is the report that comes from the same neighbourhood of the young wife of one of the feudatory Chiefs of Chattisgarh, who, breaking through cherished customs and ancient prejudices, has asked the local Association to give her the aid of a medical woman. But perhaps the most striking evidence that has yet been given of the growth of healthy opinion on this subject is to be found in the action of two of the most prominent and authoritative representatives of Hindoo socialism. The High Priest of Tirupatti in Madras has founded two scholarships for women training for hospital service and two gold medals and two scholarships for midwives, besides promising to pay half the salary for a female assistant surgeon in the local hospital. The High Priest of Baidyanath in Bengal has also founded two scholarships.

The acceptance which the objects of the Association have met with in the Native States also shows how the work is striking deeply into the soil of India. At the Agra Medical School there are already several scholarships founded by Chiefs and Ministers in the Punjab and Rajputana States. In Hyderabad, where the Nizam has promised to build and endow a hospital, female medical students are winning the first places in the class lists, and the State is about to send two lady-students to England to study for English degrees. In Udeypur a lady-doctor is working in the hospital; at Ulwar the Maharaja has supplied the lady-doctor already working there with a handsome Zenana hospital. A women's hospital is being built at Kapurthala, and one has already been built in Baroda and in Dhurbunga. We have cited these evidences of the activity of the movement in non-British territory as the best possible proof that it has begun to flourish outside the favouring shelter of British official patronage. The proportions of the work in its entirety cannot easily be set forth. We hear, however, of many instances in which medical women of various grades are practising on an extensive scale. At Durbhunga, for example, the newly opened hospital supplied treatment for seventy-nine in-patients and nearly 3,500 out-patients during the five months that it had been at work. The agencies employed are of the most diverse kind, and are adapted as closely as can be to meet the varied necessities of different localities. From great institutions, like the Cama Hospital in Bombay (this, however, is working under Government), and the Aitchison hospital at Lahore, down to small maternity hospitals at Bijapur, or the female hospital at Nasik, with no more ambitious establishment than that of a trained nurse and midwife, the organisation presents an infinite variety of appliances, each doing the work in their own way and on their proper scale. In one district in the Punjab the benefits of the work are distributed over a wide area. The medical women and nurses utilising the railway so as to extend their practice to several towns within reach of their head-quarters. The Central Committee seem to favour this method of bringing the blessings of medical aid within reach of the women of India. Their mild deprecation of a too generous expenditure on bricks and mortar seems appropiate, and will not be misunderstood by those who have generously helped the movement by building hospitals for women. While it seems to be true that nowhere has a women's hospital or dispensary failed to be largely appreciated, it is also true "that the greatest good of the greatest number" is to be secured by a wide diffusion of the simpler aid which can be given in the houses of patients. As the committee put it, "for years to come the female medical staff available must necessarily be insufficient to meet the wants of the thousands of women who require relief, and any scheme which local branches can evolve for making the services of their employes as efficient and far-reaching as possible will be welcome." The appropriateness of this observation will be understood when it is remembered that a large proportion of the cases admitted into female hospitals in India are the victims of the frightful incapacity of native midwives. In Madras, for example, it is reported that many of the labour cases are only brought in after they have been most terribly maltreated by people of this class. The same story is told in Rangoon, where a great number of the patients, it is said, are admitted in a very critical state after having suffered much at the hands of ignorant native midwives. The practical inference from these two instances seems to be that the provision of a numerous body of efficient midwives would be a cheap and widely beneficent means of preventing evils which the hospitals are largely occupied in endeavouring to cure. This, however, in no way depreciates from the value of the services which Chiefs, Municipalities, and private individuals who have contributed to the erection of hospitals are rendering to the cause. Municipalities indeed, and district boards are helping it with great liberality, especially in Mardas, where, however, the contributions of the local authorities have to make up for the scarcity of private contributions. Of the twenty-three scholarships for medical women founded in that presidency eighteen are in the name of local and municipal boards, and the example set by the southern presidency may be commended to the notice of similar bodies elsewhere.

The foundation of a scholarship is not very costly. A donation of Rs. 600 distributed over 4 years will pay for the education of one female student, and any generous benefactor who wishes to perpetuate his name and to perform an act of enduring charity may endow a bed in a female hospital for Rs. 2,500. The promise of the future of this movement is contained largely in the medical tuition now in progress. This is rapidly extending. There are now over 220 female students in the various schools and colleges, or more than forty than there were in 1887, and yet the demand for the services of qualified women of nearly all grades still greatly exceeds the supply. In all India only ten lady-doctors are employed upon the Association, four of whom have been brought out from England. We mentioned some time since that at least seven cases have been brought to notice in which the service of a qualified lady-doctor would gladly be accepted by municipalities and others if only the doctors themselves were available. But the supply is scarce because the best terms which have been offered to medical women are not sufficiently attractive to induce them to come out to India. The Government of India have set the example of limiting the duration of the appointments of lady-doctors to five years with no prospect of pension or anything beyond, and it could scarcely be expected that an unofficial organisation like the National Association, whose resources are relatively precarious, could go beyond that. The Association, however, record with just satisfaction that the Government of India have given their co-operation and assistance in the selection and supervision of the employers of the Association. The Committee are warranted in expecting that this will do much to improve the social and confirm the professional position of its employes throughout India. It may fairly be put to the Government whether this is all that the movement can claim at their hands. The Secretary of State has officially recognised the excellent aims of the Association, and the benefits which its operations are likely to confer upon the women of India. When, however, the Government undertake to confer a benefit upon the women of India by taking hospitals for women under their charge they offer terms which no practitioners of the other sex would accept. The Association are wisely thankful for small mercies in accepting as they have done the concessions made to them last year. But a fuller recognition of the importance of the service which is being done to the women of India by the medical women who have come out here to minister to them must be given ere long. We may take one passage from the report, and ask if that is not the practical inference from it. Speaking of the new hospital at Lahore the Committee say "it is intended, in connection with the medical college at Lahore, to be a school in which women will receive a thorough training and be fitted to carry relief to other districts and labour in other hospitals." Wherein does the work which is being done there differ from that which is being done under the professional staff of colleges officered from the Indian medical service, and why should the status and certainty of tenure given in the one case be refused in the other?

THE statement that the Sheikh El Senousi has wrested El Obeid from the Mahdists calls to mind the mention of the Arab leader's name some four years since in connection with the war in the Soudan and the operations under Lord Wolseley, directed against the Mahdi, whose forces were around Khartoum. It was known that El Senousi, a Sheikh, with similar pretensions to the influence due to superior sanctity which was so useful to the Mahdi himself, was engaged organising a mysterious movement of the Arabs on the frontiers of Tunis and Tripoli. The exact nature of the agitation was not clearly understood, but it was supposed to be in sympathy with Mahdism, and it was even supposed that supplies of arms and ammunition were obtained by smuggling through Tunis and transmitted to the Mahdi. After the fall of Khartoum and the death of the Mahdi nothing was heard of El Senousi. If it be true that he has now invaded the territory of which El Obeid became the capital under the Mahdi, the presumption must be that he desires to contest the claim of Abdulla and the dervishes to succeed to that spiritual organiser of victory. If he succeed in such an undertaking, the Arabs will have an undisputed sway over the whole Soudan territory from the limits of Tunis and Tripoli on the North to the shores of the Victoria Nyanza on the South and the outskirts of Suakin on the East to the European settlements on the upper waters of the Niger westward. The abortive military and diplomatic enterprises of divers European Governments will have contributed directly and with startling rapidity to the general bedevilment of Africa, which renders this astonishing result possible and probable. The last hope of averting the establishment of an immense Arab Empire, extending over the greater part of Africa, is that the Mahdists may be able to keep El Senousi in check and that he on his side may prove sufficiently strong to hold his own against them, and thus establish a balance of power.

IT is easy to agree with the Lahore paper in the belief that the question of the transfer of Sind has been so thoroughly fought out between the up-country newspaper and the journals of Bombay that no further argument is needed. But it may be well to protest against the inference which is drawn from the demand for territorial compensation for Bombay put forward "at last" on this side, as surrendering the point at issue. So far from this demand being an after-thought advanced in despair by those who have championed the interests of this Presidency in the discussion, it was advanced as far back as 1875, and not by the Bombay journals, but by Lord Salisbury himself, then Secretary of State for India.

THE Income Tax authorities are determined that Mr. Percival Spencer shall not find the proceeds of his parachute exploits all profit. They have served him with a demand for Rs. 1,000 as what they deem a reasonable contribution from him to the Indian treasury, and we hear that he is not sufficiently in sympathy with the Government in their present financial embarrassments to help them—at least not to that extent.

THE vacancy in the 2nd Grade of the Educational Department, caused by the departure of Mr. Oxenham on furlough, has been filled by the selection of Professor Samuel Cooke, of the Poona College of Science, to act in the grade during the absence of Mr. Oxenham or till further orders.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, who now occupies his leisure in St. James Street with writing letters against any favourable regard of a political kind towards popular opinion in India, says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, might contribute one of perhaps more than personal interest as to why he abandoned the Indian Government service. Some say the reason was pique, because he did not obtain an appointment he desired; others that an over-mastering desire to devote his considerable abilities to the service of the Empire in Parliament ruled this decision.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE, M.P., who has succeeded Mr. Edward Jenkins as Chairman of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Association, entered upon his duties and presided for the first time at a full meeting of the London Committee at 45, Pall Mall, on Tuesday, 22nd January. Mr. Jenkins was also present, and a considerable amount of business was transacted. We understand that the annual meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 13th proximo, and that it will be addressed, among others, by Mr. King.

HER MAJESTY'S ship Cossack, 6 cruiser, 3rd class Commander J. M. M'Quhae was inspected by Flag Captain King at Plymouth on Jan. 19. Late on the 20th ult. she left for the East Indian Station.

THE *Overland Mail* understands that the exhibits of His Highness the Maharajah of Cashmere at the Paris International Exhibition will be exceptionally fine, and that to see them alone will be worth a visit to the French capital. But where are the other Indian princes of whom one naturally expects to hear on such an occasion? It is especially to be regretted that the enterprising, progressive, and interesting State of Jeypore is apparently not to be represented. Perhaps the question has not been brought under the notice of the Maharajah and his advisers. There is even now time for arrangements to be made if Jeypore wishes to take part in the great exhibition. It would doubtless be a satisfaction to all who are interested in the success of the Indian section to learn that a telegram had been received from India applying on behalf of the Maharajah of Jepore for the two or three shops that at present remain in the hands of the committee.

THE brief of the Attorney-General in the Special Commission case is said to be marked "fifteen hundred guineas," and then there are, of course "refreshers," says the *Manchester Guardian*; but it is not at all likely that the distinguished counsel on either side rejoice in the lengthy proceeding which detain them for so long a time from customary and general practice. The first account which is now being made up for the estimate to be presented to Parliament will, it is believed, amount to more than £3,000, the heaviest item being for shorthand writers, who are, it is understood, to be paid from the vote of Parliament, as the advantage of the report so provided is assumed to be of equal benefit to both sides. It does not appear likely that the vote will have any concern with the cost of witnesses or of counsel.

A CENTRAL NEWS telegram from Brussels says:—During an out-door meeting of Socialists held here recently, the Queen of the Belgians happened to drive past in her carriage, and was loudly hiss

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. O'BRIEN'S TREATMENT IN PRISON.

MEETING IN HYDE PARK DISSOLVED BY A SNOWSTORM.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

A demonstration to protest against the treatment of Mr. O'Brien in jail was held in Hyde Park yesterday afternoon. Several thousand people were present, but the proceedings were marred by a heavy snowstorm which came on.

MR. BALFOUR DENIES THE ALLEGATIONS.

Mr. Balfour has written a letter in which he denies the alleged ill-treatment of Mr. O'Brien in jail. Mr. O'Brien, he adds, is quite well and cheerful, and has admitted to the Doctors who were sent to see him and report on his condition, that no excessive violence had been used towards him by the jail authorities.

GREAT SNOWSTORMS IN EUROPE.

Great snowstorms have taken place throughout Great Britain and on the Continent, causing Railways and Telegraphs to be blocked.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF EL OBEID.

SUAKIN, FEB. 10.

Reports are constantly reaching here from the Soudan that the forces of the Sheikh El Senousi have defeated the mahdists in several engagements and captured El Obeid.

THE CHIN FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 11.

The *Rangoon Gazette* states that on the 9th instant, 100 of the Rifle Brigade, with 38 of the Myingyan Military Police, attacked a gang of dacoits, about 300 strong, near Thebin, 11 miles east of the Popa Myingyan district, in strongly stockaded positions which were taken by our forces without any loss. The camp and stockades were destroyed, and the dacoit's loss was considerable.

It is reported from Bhamo to-day, that the Kachins from Punkan are attempting a prearranged junction with the Shan dacoits.

AN ENGAGEMENT WITH DACOITS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 11.

A telegram to the *Pioneer* from its special Rangoon correspondent states, that a somewhat severe engagement has taken place with dacoits some 30 miles from Bhamo. Lieut. Stoddard of the 17th N. I., and two sepoys were killed, and 10 wounded. The enemy's stockade was taken and destroyed.

LORD CONNEMARA AT THE M. R. C. WORKSHOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 11.

His Excellency the Governor, in company with Sir John Fowler, visited the Madras Railway Workshops to-day. The latter also examined the plans of the Madras Harbour Works. To-morrow he accompanies H. E. Lord Connemara to inspect the Harbour.

LADY CONNEMARA.

Lady Connemara leaves by the s.s. Khedive, on the 11th proximo, for England.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SYNOD.

The Synod of all the priests of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Madras commences to-morrow.

THE DUC D'ORLEANS.

The Duc D'Orleans, contrary to expectations, did not land here.

POLITICAL OFFICER WITH AYUB KHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 11.

The *Pioneer* states that Mr. Ney Elias, who has returned to Calcutta from Gnatong, remains for a time on special duty with the Foreign Office before taking charge of Ayub Khan.

THE AMIR'S MOVEMENTS.

The latest news of the Amir's movements gives no indication of any intention on his part of invading Bokhara.

THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

The Hon'ble Justices Wilson and O'Kinealy of the Calcutta High Court take leave in April, and Mr. Rampini and Mr. Gordon will probably act for them.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

The *Pioneer* says that it is an open secret that the Commission has acquitted Mr. Crawford of Corruption.

RETURN OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

His Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief of India, returned to Calcutta from his Sikkim tour to-day (Monday).

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, FEB. 9.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall, arrived here from Kurrachee this morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 9.

The City Line steamer City of Carthage, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

ADEN, FEB. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, FEB. 11.

Mail steamer Bengal, from China, has arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-4½
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99
3 per cent. French Rentes	83⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66½
4½ per cent. ,,	70½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	42½

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Jan. 11.—The only important barometric changes are due to the eastward movement of the shallow depression in Central India yesterday. The barometer has risen rapidly in Rajputana and Central India, and has fallen briskly in Chota Nagpur. The depression covers Chota Nagpur, but is shallower and less important than it was yesterday. The disturbance has given light to moderate rain in Rajputana and in the North-West Provinces. Sambhar reports the fall of one inch of rain; Agra half an inch; Jhansi, Jeypore, and Bareilly the third of an inch; and Delhi, Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Nowgong, Ajmeer over the tenth of an inch. It has also caused a rapid reduction of temperature over the whole of Central and Upper India. The skies are clouded in the North-West Provinces, and Behar. The disturbance is now filling up, but may give light to showers in Behar during the day.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 25.

THE British public by this time is pretty well accustomed to the glorious uncertainty of by-elections under the system of secret voting. The return of the Liberal candidate for Govan, Mr. John Wilson, by a majority represented by four figures was certainly a surprise to people in the South, but the event has created no such sensation as similar victories achieved by "the Outs" at Spalding, in Ayrshire, and at Southampton. It is difficult to get at the real meaning of the heavy defeat of the Unionist party in Lanarkshire a week ago to-day. The section of the Liberal hosts, which thinks of nothing else but Ireland, attributes the almost ignominious rejection of Sir John Pender and his tempting baits to the righteous indignation of Scotland with the recent developments of Mr. Balfour's policy. They also tell us that if one man more than another contributed to Mr. Wilson's triumph it was the Nationalist member, Mr. David Sheehy, whose name will be remembered in connection with the recent breach of privilege, and who a few days after the polling was arrested in Glasgow on a warrant for an offence under the Crimes Act committed quite three months ago. On the other hand, I am told by one of Mr. Gladstone's leading supporters in Scotland, who was on the spot up till almost the last day, that the Irish question had really little to do with the decision come to by the electors, who were more concerned with the other reforms advocated by Mr. Wilson than by the settlement of the Home Rule difficulty. Of course the Liberal candidate enjoyed the advantage of being a local man not without honour in his own country and a considerable employer of labour. But if what his friends say is true he was not an ideal champion. "First class until he opened his mouth," was the remark made to me by a well-known Scotch Liberal. It is not altogether unusual for a party to depreciate the personal qualifications of a man who has won them a seat in order to magnify the significance of their gain, but in this case it appears that the Liberal representative was not so wary as might have been expected from a man of his business capacity and nationality. The other side having discovered this weak spot in his armour set all sorts of traps to catch him, and not altogether unsuccessfully. For example, somebody was put up to ask him if he was in favour of the State inspection of convents. Mr. Wilson ingenuously replied that he was. It so happens that Govan contains a large Irish population which being Catholic were naturally displeased with this declaration, although they were prepared to vote for Mr. Wilson on other grounds. But as they did not wish to decide without hearing that gentleman's reasons they gave him an opportunity of explaining the grounds on which he should vote for a measure which every Catholic and most sensible Protestants think is harsh, offensive, and unnecessary. The hon. gentleman's reply was to the effect that as prisons were officially inspected he did not see why convents should not be treated the same! I doubt whether his want of tact lost him many votes, for in present circumstances there is little likelihood of these religious houses being placed under Governmental inspection. The question seems to excite more interest in Scotland than in England. Here in the South it has entirely dropped out of notice since the late Mr. Newdegate disappeared from the political arena. While the Liberals cannot be accused of excessive jubilation over the result of last Friday's voting at Govan, their opponents, with the exception of the *Times*, are very angry, and do not exhibit their usual good sense in concealing their wrath at feelings. The *Times* philosophically observes that there is ground for regret, but none for disappointment. But is it not asking too much to expect us to believe that the return of the Gladstonian by a majority of over a thousand votes was "precisely the result anticipated from the first by all who knew the character of the constituency and understood the tenure upon which the seat was held by Sir William Pearce? Perhaps the *Times* excludes from the category of those who knew the character of the constituency and understood the tenure upon which the seat was held by the late member, the leaders of the Unionist party, who sent Sir John Pender down to Govan, and left no stone unturned to retain their position in the division. The chairman of the Eastern Telegraph Company and the Rohilcund Railway, anxious though he might be to oblige those who helped him to the knighthood, of which he is so proud, would hardly have accepted the Commission with all the disagreeable accompaniments of a prolonged and vehemently waged fight had he foreseen the consequences. It does not probably lessen Sir John Pender's discomfiture to find that an influential portion of the Conservative press have been railing against their leaders for choosing so unsuitable a candidate. Unsuitable, indeed! Sir John Pender was really the best man they could select after the son of the former member. The Liberals, though not themselves above reproach in this respect, are making a good deal of Unionist ingratitude, and Lord Rosebery points out that the candidate of that party "goes to fight with a halter round his neck. He knows that if he does not return victorious he will be told by his supporters that he is an incompetent idiot, that he is the cause of the failure, and that if a different candidate had appeared from a different section of this variegated party all would have been different." The reference of Lord Rosebery to the Unionists as a "variegated party" has naturally attracted the attention of his opponents who not unnaturally retort that his lordship's taunt shows an unusual lack of perception of the humorous. Both parties are just a little variegated, and neither can in this particular afford to sneer at the other.

We have had a prodigious outburst of oratory this week. Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Derby on one side and Mr. Morley and Lord Rosebery on the other have shown once more how deep the gulf has become that separates the two divisions of the Liberal party. All these speeches are each in its own way excellent, and they deserve in a great measure the attention paid to them. Mr. Chamberlain is perfectly right in his contention that the Irish question has fallen into the back ground through, for reasons which I have previously explained, I think he is wrong in assuming that the causes are more than temporary. Talk to any one, Gladstonian or not, whose intelligence raises him above that curious class of persons to whom party politics are everything, and you will find that his mind is satiated with the subject. We have all heard everything that can be said on both sides of the question, and decided which way we shall vote. Home Rule is pretty certain to be the prominent topic at the general election. The case against Mr. Gladstone's policy was stated as forcibly and clearly as it is possible to state it by Lord Derby at Ashton-under-Lyne the night before last, but even the noble Earl immensely underrates the force and prevalence of what he calls "the argument from despair." His Lordship says that people have remarked to him:—"Yes, it is a bad job, we don't deny that very likely the inconveniences which you expect from repeal of the Union will follow; but what choice have we? What is the alternative? We cannot go on fighting and quarrelling as we are doing now?" From what I know of the people who are in favour of Home Rule, not *per se* but solely, because they regard the continuance of the present system impossible, I should think they are not likely to be influenced by Lord Derby's old argument borrowed from a different state of things that we all reconcile ourselves, a little sooner or a little later, to what we know is inevitable. His lordship's conclusion with different premises is applied to showing that the policy adopted by the Liberal leader must be successful, whenever an appeal is made to the country. Lord Derby describes the Nationalist members—not Dr. Tanner, the converted Orangeman, and some others—who, as he admits, are not fair samples, but the "most active and eloquent among them" as "peculiar products of an imperfect civilization." The London evening paper, which is edited by one of the individuals thus complimented, retorts by asking whether the fashionable weakness known as kleptomania may be considered as a peculiar product of an imperfect civilization. The retaliation is smart but cruel. Of the other speeches I need but say little. Mr. Morley seemed to imbibe something of what for a better and more accurate phrase may be styled the Imperialistic spirit, for which Sheffield is notable, and used language on the necessity of maintaining the efficiency of our fleet that has almost given satisfaction to his severest critic successor, the editor of a certain evening newspaper. Mr. Chamberlain, though he showed that his hostility to Home Rule or, as his former friends would say, to Mr. Gladstone, is as uncompromising as ever, proved that he is still the *enfant terrible* of the Coalition party. The Conservatives are not a little annoyed at his assumption that they are prepared to accept "Free Education" and—half a dozen other planks in the Birmingham programme with the same willingness that they revolutionized county government; in fact they as well as perhaps the bulk of the Liberal Unionists regard the measures advocated by Mr. Chamberlain on Wednesday night as being quite as objectionable as those so prominently put forward by Mr. Gladstone in his Limehouse speech.

Onlookers are greatly amused at the quarrel between the two Liberal evening papers regarding the persons who ought to be chosen as Aldermen by the recently elected County Council for the Metropolis. The *Star*, which maintains that the party of progress, as it is described, ought to appoint only its friend, writes about "the Tory organs from the *Times* to the *Pall Mall*," while the latter paper in its issue of the same afternoon refers contemptuously to "some pseudo-Radical organs." Then, or rather just before the *Star* came into existence, the *Pall Mall Gazette* showed quite a friendly interest in the future of its infant contemporary. Those tender and affectionate feelings apparently no longer exist, which is not to be wondered at. The questions as to whether the Aldermen should be all of one party, whether they should be partially or wholly selected from the elected members or entirely from the outside, as some advocate and Parliament seemed to imply, and whether Lord Rosebery or Sir John Lubbock should be the first chairman, are hotly discussed. The Conservatives charge the Liberals with breach of faith, but the former do not deny that in some places the official organization of the Primrose League was used on behalf of certain candidates, and the Liberals say that their opponents introduced party wherever they thought it would serve their purpose. The Conservative M. P. for a West End constituency complained bitterly to me that while he and his friends voted for one Conservative and one Liberal, their opponents, contrary to the understanding arrived at, gave all their support to two of their own men. If it is really true that the Conservatives have been caught napping, it is probably the last time that these unsatisfactory compacts will be made in London. Lord Rosebery is suspiciously reticent—so at least some of his political opponents think,—and I am not sure that the two leading organs of the Unionist party are not regretting now that they recommended his lordship to the electors of the City of London. There is a talk of disputing the validity of Lady Sandhurst's election on the ground of her sex, and Mr. Mark Judge tells me that he has been supplied with evidence which, if true, will cause a fresh contest in Paddington.

Socially, or, perhaps, I should say socio-politically, the two chief events of the week have been the complimentary banquets to Mr. Phelps, the American Minister, and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. The former took place last night at the Mansion House and was a very notable gathering, nearly all the principal representative men of London and some indeed who are not specially representative, sharing in the hospitality of the Lord Mayor. The occasion was a memorable one, and our American cousins must, after reading their newspapers this morning, have felt some remorse for the very different sort of farewell which Lord Sackville received a few weeks ago. The dinner given by the members of the National Liberal Club to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji was in its way quite as remarkable as the banquet held in the City last night. There is no other club in England where such a large number of persons who assembled to do honour to Mr. Dadabhai could meet, upwards of 260 gentlemen sitting down. A still larger number would have been present if accommodation could have been found for them. Some gentlemen not in political sympathy with the National Liberal Club, including, I believe, Lord Stanley of Alderley and Sir George Birdwood, declined an official invitation to be present on the ground that already in their opinion sufficient notice had been taken of Lord Salisbury's indiscretion. But they might have attended the banquet without having their ears offended by abuse of the Prime Minister. There was no denunciation of anybody, and the proceedings, so far as propriety of speech goes (I say nothing of opinions), were unexceptionable. Throughout the evening the phrase "black man" was not once used, and the only allusion to the Edinburgh incident was made by a Mr. McIntyre, a Canadian Q. C., now on a visit to this country, whose speech was further distinguished by a history of his ancestors. Though none of the speeches were specially brilliant, they were all, with perhaps the Canadian exception, interesting. The one witty speech of the evening was made by Sir William Wedderburn in proposing the health of the Chairman, Lord Ripon. Sir William adroitly introduced a reference to Govan, which was as loudly cheered as the mention earlier of the name of the G. O. M. and Lord Ripon's testimony to Mr. Dadabhai's fitness to occupy a seat in the House of Commons. Sir William was quite funny on the subject of Marquises, particularly when, in support of his theory that "Marquises rule the world," he brought in the names of Lord Hartington, Lord Clanricarde, and "Joseph, Marquis of Birmingham." The guest of the evening must have been very gratified with the warmth of his reception; but it must have detracted somewhat from his enjoyment to reflect that out of the 260 persons present, probably not more than half that number are sincerely anxious that he should be returned to Parliament. Amongst others, I noticed Mr. Richard Eve, but I have not heard that he is any more willing than he was three months ago to leave the field clear for Mr. Dadabhai in Central Finsbury. The Dadabhai Dinner has attracted a considerable amount of attention. The *Standard* and the *Morning Post* both publish leading articles (the latter speaking of this Parsee citizen of Bombay as a vehement and somewhat noisy exponent of the unauthorized Baboo agitation), and Sir Lepel Griffin writes to the *Times* a clever and characteristic but very bitter letter. I hear that, as an outcome of the banquet given to Mr Dadabhai, a series of "Indian Dinners," at which distinguished men would be asked to read a paper or deliver an address, is likely to be arranged for at the National Liberal Club. It seems that the idea originated with the late Mr. F. W. Chesson, and some other friends, including Mr. Percy Bunting, the editor of the *Contemporary Review*, are moving in the matter. This experiment of combining a lecture with a dinner is novel; the Egyptians whetted their appetite by introducing a skeleton to their feast; but this had a justification I fail to see in the lecture; "eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow you die!"

The friction between the Committee of the Indian Section of the Paris International Exhibition and the Executive, presided over by Alderman Sir Polydore De Keyser, Knight—to give that somewhat mighty personage his full description—has, I believe, not yet disappeared. The affair, from one point of view, is very trifling, and the sooner it is settled the better for all concerned. The question in dispute, as I think I explained last week, is as to the appointment of a Superintendent of the Indian Serai. The Indian Committee, which includes such well-known names as those of Sir George Birdwood, Sir Roper Lethbridge, M.P., Mr. H. S. King, M.P., and Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., may be supposed to understand the requirements, to say the least, quite as well as the Belgian proprietor of an hotel for Continental visitors to London. The Committee think that the Serai should be in charge of a gentleman who, besides being able to speak the principal European languages, has a practical knowledge of India and its industries. The individual selected or rather nominated by them (the final appointment rests with the ex-Lord Mayor and his colleagues) seems, from all I can hear, to be just the man for the post; but the Executive object to him not on any personal ground, but because he happens to be the chosen representative of the largest renters—the Indian Tea Districts Association. I am not sure that the Executive Committee think that any superintendent at all is required; but whether or not, that is the general view, and it certainly is the opinion of the eminent civic magnate who, owing to the accident of his having been the chief magistrate of the City last year, is "bossing" (if I may be permitted this Americanism) the British portion of the Paris show. As one who is acquainted with all the facts, and as occupying an entirely impartial position, it seems to me—if my opinion may be offered—that the Indian Committee is in the right. Their sole interest is to do the best for India, and it is hardly treating a Committee composed of gentlemen of their standing and distinction with the courtesy due to them to hesitate about accepting their recommendation. Of course the financial responsibility rests with the Executive and they are perfectly justified in taking every precaution to see that no hitch shall occur. But surely they are not such good judges as the Indian Committee of the probability or otherwise of friction occurring among the stall-holders in consequence of the Superintendent of the Serai being also paid to look after the interests of the Tea Association. If I should not be thought desirous of making an indifferent form, I might say that the whole thing is a storm in a tea cup, scarcely worthy of those who raised it. To turn from this somewhat unpleasant matter, I am glad to announce that rapid progress is being made with the building of the Serai designed by Mr. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E. One-fifth of the space set apart for shops (exclusive of the verandah) has been taken by the enterprising Maharajah of Cashmere, and will form one splendid court under the direction of His Highness's Paris agent, M. Bijix. I understand that there is every expectation of exceedingly favourable arrangements with the French customs. I have heard expressions of regret that the public-spirited example of Cashmere has not found imitators in other Native States. Perhaps they did not know that their co-operation would be welcome. I can hardly think that Jeypore for instance is aware that its abstention from taking any part hitherto in the Exhibition has been a matter of some surprise.

Sir Edward Watkin, of Railway and Channel Tunnel fame, is back again in London, and is prepared, as the result of his gallop through India, to instruct us all about that country. His arrival in town is signalized by the appearance—of course in the *Pall Mall Gazette*—of an interview with "the great Railway Baronet," as the reporter calls him. It would be cruel to suggest that Sir Edward sent the interview to Northumberland Street himself, but he is an astute man and understands how to get the right side of the Press almost as well as how to manage a railway company. "I am fully prepared," he is reported to have said, "to give chapter and verse for any opinion." He then proceeded to make some remarks on "The Indian Railways as they are," and in the course of his, no doubt, lucid observations recommends the running of trains "sixty or eighty miles on end." The managers of the Indian railway companies may perhaps not be so clever as Sir Edward Watkin, but they are not what Lord Rosebery would call "incompetent idiots." If they thought these fast and through trains would pay and that there would be passengers to fill them, those gentlemen would not have waited to be instructed in their business by "the great Railway Baronet." Perhaps it is the printer, and not the modest Sir Edward, who describes the local banker as a "Brunia or schrop," but it is when he comes to deal with politics that he is most impressive. He tells us that he was much struck by the numerous portraits of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, "which are to be found in private dwellings in many of the places," he visited, and "I am," he went on to say, "strongly of opinion that Russian gold is being circulated—perhaps not in very large quantities—among those native agitators of whom you hear so much." Asked if he referred to the Congressionists, Sir Edward is reported to have replied "I do." A friend of mine saw Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji yesterday and asked him if he was going to reply to these strictures. "Certainly not," he said; "they are too absurd to call for contradiction; besides which, if I were to notice all the ridiculous things that are said about the Congress movement, I should have enough to do." From this it would seem that Mr. Dadabhai is not likely to dispute the statement of his friend and co-worker, Sir W. W. Hunter, that the Congress is now going through a period of "misrepresentation." Sir Edward Watkin's interviewer must have been poking fun at the ruminous globe-trotter when he asked "shall you write a book of travel?" Although we shall all be glad in England as well as India to read what he has to say "on Indian railway matters," it is a positive relief to learn that, although he is prepared to pronounce judgment on the greatest of our Indian problems with the rapidity that he silences an obstreperous shareholder, he is not going to inflict the world with a book on his three or four months' trip to the East.

Many persons in India will share the widespread regret expressed here at the untimely death of Signor Pellegrini, the well-known caricaturist of *Vanity Fair*. I had only a slight acquaintance with the deceased artist; but I knew enough of him to say that the accounts of his life that have appeared are in no sense exaggerated. The best notice is that published by the *Pall Mall* from the pen of Mr. Tighe Hopkins, one of the contributors to *Vanity Fair*.

THE BALLOON ASCENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see by to-day's paper that Mr. Percival Spencer states that he reached an altitude of 5,025ft. on Saturday.

I should be sorry to contradict him or to dispute the accuracy of the instrument he used to calculate his altitude. I can only say it does not agree with the calculations made by independent observations.

Two different observations were taken from the top of the Esplanade Hotel, a distance of practically 9,000 yards from Government House, Parell (one with Abney's Pocket Level and Clinometer the other with Stanley's Clinometer).

These instruments showed the angle of altitude (at the time Mr. Spencer left the balloon) to be 5 degrees. This gives the altitude as 2,250 feet, plus 85 feet the height of the hotel; in all 2,335 feet, Mr. Spencer may not have taken a correct reading of his aneroid, or may not have made the necessary allowance for difference in temperature between the upper and lower stations.

Feb. 11. J. S. P.

As rather alarming reports are being published with respect to the condition of Major-General Sir E. Chapman, the Indian Quartermaster-General, it will be some comfort to the distinguished officer's friends in England to learn that, according to letters received by last mail, he is reported to have "so much benefited by his removal from Calcutta, that his departure from India would be delayed." This, says *Truth*, does not justify the statements which have been published.

THE scheme for the creation of one Commander-in-Chief for all India has lately been before the India Office again, says the *Worl* . As, however, the constitution of the Indian Army and the connection of the Armies of Bombay and Madras with the Government of those Presidencies cannot be altered without an Act of Parliament, the acceptance of the proposals of the Government of India by the Secretary of State in Council is fraught with difficulty. The whole question, it seems, would have to be threshed out in both Houses of Parliament before any change could be made. The Government of India has not duly appreciated the constitutional difficulties, it is to be feared.

THE Junta Governativa of Goa, who are acting for the Archbishop-Patriarch of Goa, have issued the following circular which appears in the *Crente* journal of the 7th inst.:—"In harmony with the sentiments expressed in the letter of His Eminence Cardinal Rampolla, which we transcribe at foot, it behoves us as Roman, Apostolic, and Catholic priests, and as representatives of His Grace the Patriarch of the East Indies, to give knowledge of it to all the faithful in order that they may carry out what is therein prescribed in relation to the journal *Anglo-Lusitano*, and to remain always firm in their obedience to the Holy See, as the only competent judge in religious questions. We regret that that journal should have given occasion for displeasure to our Most Holy Father, and we very much wish that its editor, inspired in the true principles of Catholicism, will with humility and docility accept the censure of His Eminence as a salutary admonition so paternally given. (Sd.) A. C. do Rozario Mello, Monsignor Abel d'Almeida e Souza, Domingus J. R. Pinto.

ALLEGED ROBBERY ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE arrest in Bombay of a Railway Guard named Neill has led to the discovery of what seem to be a series of most daring robberies on the G. I. P. Railway, which, it appears, have been systematically carried on for the last three years by a clique of Europeans who are employed on the railway as guards. It must be stated at the outset that the alleged robberies were committed on the Bhusawal and Nagpore section of the railway, and according to the revelations which have been made, the supposed thieves consist of a gang of no less than twenty-three European guards who had styled themselves the "Golden Gang." It was by mere chance that the police were put on their track. One of their number states that they have surreptitiously disposed of property worth an enormous amount, something very much over a lakh of rupees. It may seem incredible that such thefts could have taken place on such an admirably worked railway as the Great Indian Peninsula, without being detected, but it seems, from our information, that such has really been the case. It is also crrtain that though the "Golden Gang" was so numerous, its members were still able to maintain the most profound secrecy regarding their thefts, and had it not been for the arrest of Neill, who is one of the heads of the "brotherhood"—another name they have adopted—it is possible that the "brothers" might have continued their lucrative games for some time to come. However that may be, it is fortunate for the public that they have been at last run to earth, at least, what are known as the heads—a triumvirate—of the gang have been arrested and the others will soon be brought to book.

Guard Neill came to Bombay towards the end of last month, January, and put up in a chawl in Byculla, where he lived a fast life. Indeed, he spent money so freely that it attracted notice, and during his drinking bouts the guard divulged little secrets, which eventually led to his arrest. Enquiries were made regarding him, and it was learnt—in fact he gave it out himself—that he had come to Bombay from Bhusawal on leave. It was known to his acquaintances on the railway that he had resigned the service, but his resignation had not been accepted. He had therefore taken leave with the intention of returning no more to his happy hunting grounds unless he was forced to do so to raise more money. Well it was Neill's open house in which several of the wives of his accomplices found a temporary asylum, and his unlimited command of money that attracted the attention of the police, and on the last day of January Superintendent Brewin and Inspector Dillon visited him. Neill was taken entirely off his guard, and from the adroit manner in which he was questioned, he made a clean breast of the source of his income and divulged on his accomplices. He was searched and a good deal of property, such as he never could have honestly obtained, was found in the house. Among the articles were a silk puggree, pieces of gold embroidered silk, several white cotton dhoturs, together with gold and silver ornaments, mostly broken up, such as are worn by natives. The police charged Neill before Mr. Ryan at Girgaum, and he was made over to the custody of the Railway Police. From enquiries we have made, Neill appears to have become possessed of property worth a large amount, and this he distributed very freely among his male and female acquaintances, partly as gifts, but mostly for disposal by them in return for a small remuneration. One of these acquaintenances, or rather abbetors, named Samuel Fernandez has been arrested and was sent to Bhusawal where Neill was under a police escort by the evening mail on Sunday. Fernandez, gave out on the station to his friends who saw him under escort that he was being taken to Bhusawal to give his evidence against Neill, but the fact that he was accompanied by native policemen, a very unusual way for witnesses to be attended, left no doubt that he was a participator in the crime. It appears that he was very closely connected with Neill in his robberies, at least in effecting the disposal of stolen property. In fact it is said that he traded on the knowledge he had of Neill's doings, and broke up the latter's household at Bhusawal by eloping with his wife. Among Neill's freinds this was well known, and it gave rise to a story that it was owing to this domestic trouble that he had left Bhusawal.

We learn from Bhusawal that, following the arrest of Neill, two further arrests have been made there, owing probably to the information supplied by the Bombay Police, guard Spinks and guard Stirling having been taken into custody. These men with Neill, we understand, were the heads of the gang, and termed, among the "brotherhood," Pompey No. 1, Pompey No. 2, and three. Spinks, owing to his position in the triumvirate, was given the premier position. Neill came next, and Stirling was the last in this famous trio. Our informant details interesting particulars regarding the gang, which undoutedly includes twenty-three persons, all employés on the railway. Their *modus operandi* was very simple. In charge of the property of passengers, which were generally stowed in the brake-vans of the trains, it was a perfectly easy matter for the thieves to open the boxes, portimanteaux, bags, &c., with skeleton keys and take what they wanted. By this means the owners of the property stolen would not be able, unsuspecting as they naturally would be, to discover their losses till long after the theft, and then too unable to account for the absence of their valuables. It was in this way circumstances lending themselves to the commission of the robberies that the gang were enabled to continue their organised depradations so long. We learn further that admission to the gang was under a most binding oath of secrecy, and the new "brothers" were also made to promise that they would on every occasion steal what they could. The booty was then collected, and disposed of as soon as possible, and the proceeds divided proportionately among the gang. It may be surmised that, however socialistic in view the "brothers" may have been in regard to other people's property, the proportion falling to the "Pompeys" were considerably larger than that given to the minor lights of this bold gang of robbers. The whole story reads like a Penny Dreadful narrative, but the facts are as we state them, and it is certainty a fearful addition to the record of crime in India. The discovery of the gang and their wholesale robberies will, however, open the eyes of the railwry authorities, and probably result in the entire re-organization of this department of the railway. Colonel Portman and his subordinates are carrying on further investigations at Bhusawal.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MARRYAT LAWN-TENNIS CUP.

BELOW is the result of second ties:—

O Marshall beat Capt Dunsterville	3-6	6-4	6-2
A B Sangster beat H Southey	6-3		6-2
A E Barton beat W Murray	6-3		6-4

SEMI-FINALS.

Capt MacMahon plays O Marshall on 13th instant.
A B Sangster plays A E Barton on 13th instant.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delight ul fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

"THE BUTLER" AT THE GAIETY.

THE performance of Mr. and Mrs. Merivale's amusing comedy "Butler" was very much more satisfactory than that of "Dorothy" on Saturday night. Certainly Messrs. Anderson and Devon's Company on their opening night, so far as ability was concerned, showed themselves very capable all round; but last night, not having any orchestra to depend upon, everything went smoothly from beginning to end. That the whole audience enjoyed themselves was testified to by the frequent plaudits and the hearty outbursts of laughter which rang through the theatre. The play, though constructed on old lines, is very well wrought out, but having given the plot in a preliminary notice yesterday, it is unnecessary to make any further reference to it. As to the representation of the piece at the Gaiety last night, we will have more to say to-morrow.

THE YEOMAN OF THE GUARD.

"That the collaborateurs have succeeded beyond the wildest expectations that had been formed of the work is now a well-known fact," wrote a critic to the *Theatre* after the production of Gilbert and Sullivan's new opera, "The Yeoman of the Guard," produced at the Savoy Theatre, London, on the 3rd of October last. "Both author and composer," the same critic also wrote, "have made a fresh departure—the first in giving us a book denuded of the spirit of 'topsy-turvydum,' which he himself created, but yet not devoid of that sarcastic humour which so distinguishes his writings replete with a quaint pathos that is very often tender, and breathing throughout a poetic vein and fancy. Sir Arthur Sullivan, without altogether changing his method, has adapted his music to the new conditions; it is melodious and attractive as ever, but it is of a higher form; the orchestral accompaniments exhibit even greater fertility of resource, and the overture itself, though embodying the principal theories, has a distinct 'motive' of its own, and is not a mere recapitulation of the airs subsequently heard in the opera." Well, there is no necessity of quoting any further. The above is sufficient to whet the appetite, if whetting be needed; for we have heard a deal from England of the furore the new opera created upon its production in London, and the wonderful success it is now meeting with in the provinces. That the performance will be a creditable one there is little fear. The principals of Messrs. Anderson and Devon's company are good vocally and histrionically, and although they were severely handicapped on Saturday night by the inefficiency of the local orchestra, they have had a busy time rehearsing "The Yeoman of the Guard," so there is little danger of the orchestra missing bars losing the place, and generally putting out the singers to-night. For the benefit of those who mean to visit the Gaiety to-night, the plot of the opera runs somewhat thus. Colonel Fairfax is imprisoned in the Tower under a charge of witchcraft laid against him by an avaricious relative. Condemned to die, and wishing to prevent his estates from falling into the hands of his persecutor, Fairfax induces the Governor to allow him to wed a young girl, Elsee Maynard, who, a singer in the streets, consents to be blind-folded and go through the ceremony on the understanding that she shall receive one hundred crowns, and believing that she will soon be free again. She is the more persuaded to this by her companion, Jack Point, who, loving her well, hopes soon to marry her, and looks upon the money as an agreeable marriage portion. But Fairfax has friends within the prison: he has saved the life of Sergeant Meryll (of the Yeoman of the Guard), and the old soldier determines to effect his benefactor's escape. Leonard Meryll, his son, has just been appointed one of the Yeomen and has arrived at the Tower, but has only been seen by his father and sister Phœbe. She has an ardent lover in Wilfred Shadbolt, the gaoler. She steals the keys from him whilst he is making love to her. Leonard's uniform is conveyed to Fairfax's cell, and when the guards arrive to lead forth the prisoner for execution, the headsman, grim and masked, ready to perform his office under the gaze of the expectant crowd on Tower Hill, the prisoner is not to be found, and Fairfax himself, who has taken Leonard Meryll's place in the ranks, is one of the most persevering in the search after the escaped man. In the second act Elsie falls in love with Fairfax, and in the disguise of Leonard he returns her affection, and she now bewails her being tied to a man whom she has never seen. A pardon arrives for Fairfax, he reveals his identity, and she is made happy. Phœbe rewards Shadbolt for his constancy, and Sergeant Meryll pairs off with Dame Carruthers, poor Jack Point being the only one who has to suffer from the pangs of unrequited love.

THE EAST AFRICAN BLOCKADE SEEN FROM THE INSIDE.

IN a series of letters from Monsignor de Courmont, one of the missionaries at the Roman Catholic station at Bagamoyo, some interesting details are given of the progress of the siege by the Germans, and the results upon the natives of the blockade operations.

These letters, says the *Times*, extend from September to December, and enable us to realise vividly the check which has been given to civilisation, trade, and the suppression of slavery in Central Africa. Active operations seem to have been precipitated unintentionally on the part of the Germans. Baron von Gravenreath, the German governor of Bagamoyo, got up a hippopotamus hunt for Admiral Denhardt. A considerable number of officers and armed soldiers accompanied the party. The people of Bagamoyo, already irritated by the conduct of the Germans, imagining that the hunting party was really a hostile force intending to attack them, attacked the offices of the German Company, and so brought matters to a crisis, which resulted in the bombardment of the town and the open revolt of the people on the coast. Bagamoyo itself was completely deserted, and thousands of natives sought a refuge in the Roman Catholic mission. The missionaries were throughout assured of friendly treatment by the insurgents, who stated that they quite realized the difference between the Germans and the missionaries. These thousands of refugees had to be fed by the missionaries, and the English church in Zanzibar raised a collection to help them. Communication between the interior and Bagamoyo was completely suspended, so that the mission could obtain no supplies from that side. Commerce was completely arrested and Bagamoyo was threatened with famine. In a subsequent letter Father Courmont refers to the bombardment of Wendi, a port to the north of Bagamoyo, and the capture of an Arab chief who was condemned to be shot by the Germans. The missionaries, however, obtained access to him, and assure us they were able to convert him before his death. In a still later letter the writer speaks of the general irritation against both Germans and English and the serious consequences that must ensue to the Sultan from the stoppage of trade, since the greater part of his revenue was der

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN ON THE CONGRESS.

Sir William Wedderburn has addressed a letter to the *Daily News* on "Lord Dufferin and the Indian National Congress," which we reproduce below :—

Sir,—When the telegraphic report of Lord Dufferin's Calcutta speech reached England, it was received with surprise by many who, like myself, believed that his attitude towards the Indian National Congress was one of dignified and benevolent neutrality. Apart from the matter of the speech, which appeared to be founded upon grave errors regarding the facts of the case, we could not understand why the departing Viceroy, in expressing his views on a question vitally and specially affecting the native community, should have elected to do so before an audience drawn from one section of Calcutta Anglo-Indian society, an audience imperfectly informed regarding the movement, and quite out of sympathy with its objects; no reason was shown why he should have reserved his attack upon the Congress until the eve of his departure, although the resolutions of the Congress had been before him for a whole year, awaiting his reply; nor was it apparent why he should have spoken with what appeared to be irritation and sarcasm regarding the prayer of the Congress for an expression of the Legislative Councils, a necessary reform to which he himself drew pointed attention in his Jubilee speech. The full text of the speech is now before the English public, and after carefully perusing it, I cannot find any sufficient justification of its matter, or its manner. Briefly stated Lord Dufferin's charge against the Congress is that it demands a representative Parliament for India like the Parliament of the United Kingdom, the majority of representatives to have the power of granting supplies and thus controlling the whole administration. He says "Some intelligent, loyal, patriotic, and well-meaning men are desirous of taking, I will not say a further step in advance, but a very big jump into the unknown—by the application to India of democratic methods of government, and the adoption of a Parliamentary system which England herself has only reached by slow degrees and through the discipline of many centuries of preparation. The ideal authoritatively suggested, as I understand, is the creation of a representative body or bodies in which the official element shall be in a minority, who shall have what is called the power of the purse, and who, through this instrumentality, shall be able to bring the British Executive into subjection to their will!" Now all this is absolute and unaccountable misrepresentation of the facts. Yet on the strength of it Lord Dufferin proceeds to taunt the Congress with a desire to "assume such great powers—to tempt the fate of Phaeton, and to sit in the chariot of the Sun." And he warns them that the people of England will never agree to accept this programme, or allow such an assembly to interfere with its armies, or fetter the liberty of action of the supreme Executive.

All this supposed programme is pure imagination. What the Congress actually did propose was that the existing Legislative Councils, in which nominated native members already sit, should be expanded by the admission of elected members; that the budgets should be referred to them for discussion; and that members should have the right of interpellation, or, in other words, of asking questions. But it was always contemplated, and is expressly noted in the resolution, that in all cases the Executive would have the power of overruling any majority of the Council. Here we find nothing about the "power of the purse" or the voting of supplies in the English Parliamentary sense, nor about controlling the Executive or turning it out of office. It is not as though there were any uncertainty as to the nature of the Congress proposals. They are all clearly set forth in the printed proceedings. Those relating to the Legislative Councils will be found in Resolution iii. of the Bombay Congress in 1885, which was affirmed by Resolution iii. of the Calcutta Congress of 1886, and re-affirmed by Resolution ii. of the Madras Congress of 1887. Moreover, these Resolutions were duly brought under the notice of Lord Dufferin's Government. For Resolution xi. of the Madras Congress directed "that copies of these Resolutions be forwarded to H.E. the Viceroy in Council, with the humble request that he * * * will be graciously pleased, in consultation with his colleagues, to accord them his best consideration."

So reasonable a request, couched in such respectful language, surely entitled the memorialists to a courteous, if not a gracious, reply from the Queen's representative. The more so because Lord Dufferin in his Jubilee speech acknowledged the services of the educated classes, recognising their claims to political advancement, and specially inviting their attention to [illegible] the Legislative Councils as one of the means we work, and we are surrounded on all sides by Native gentlemen of great attainments and intelligence, from whose hearty, loyal, and honest co-operation we may hope to derive the greatest benefit. In fact to an Administration so peculiarly situated as ours, their advice, assistance, and solidarity are essential to the successful exercise of its functions. Nor do I regard with any other feelings than those of approval and good will their natural ambition to be more extensively associated with their English rulers in the administration of their own domestic affairs, and happy and glad should I be if during my sojourn amongst them circumstances permitted me to extend and place upon a wider and more logical footing the political status which was so wisely given a generation ago by that great statesman, Lord Halifax, to such Indian gentlemen as by their influence, their acquirements, and the confidence they inspired in their fellow-countrymen, were marked out as useful adjuncts to our Legislative Councils." In gratifying accordance with the spirit of this declaration, the Congress has during 3 years given its special attention to this question of improving the Legislative Councils, and in the form of definite Resolutions respectfully lays before Lord Dufferin the mature fruit of their deliberations. What is the result? What sort of answer does the Viceroy give these gentlemen to the prayer of their petition? To them no direct answer at all. But a year afterwards, in an after-dinner speech, addressed to a Calcutta European audience, bitterly opposed to Indian aspirations, he takes the opportunity to give the memorialists an indirect answer; talking at the Congress, and drawing cheers and laughter by a misrepresentation of its proposals and by taunting its authors with indiscretions which they never committed. In my humble opinion this is not the way in which her Majesty's respresentative should have dealt with the most weighty and reponsible expression of National Indian sentiment which British rule has ever witnessed.

How to account for this change of spirit and tone?—this change from the genial, even noble, words of the Jubilee to the "churlish chiding" of the St. Andrew's Dinner? To those who can read between the lines the latter speech reveals a sense of failure, and of chagrin because the educated opinion of the country holds that in his administration he has fallen short of his duty towards the people of India. This opinion is well indicated in the calm and sorrowful words with which a leading Bombay journal concludes its general review of Lord Dufferin's viceroyalty: "That a career so promising should have closed in such an unsatisfactory manner must cause regret and disappointment to every well-wisher of India—a disappointment which, we fancy, must be as keenly felt by the late Viceroy himself as by the people. He has been honoured and decorated by his Sovereign, and will yet receive further honours from his countrymen in England, but those honours are all connected with the showy acquisitions in Burma. The people in India, on the other hand, know at what cost those acquisitions have been made, and have little reason to thank his Lordship for them. They had great hopes of prosperity and progress from Lord Dufferin's administration, and in parting with him without fulfilment of those hopes they cannot but regret that such splendid opportunities were not used to better purpose."

The *Daily News* of the same day, 21st ult., devotes its first leader to the subject of the latter. The writer says in the course of his observations :—

It is the duty of every elector to make himself acquainted with at least the outlines of Anglo-Indian affairs. For upon the conduct of the Indian Government the constituencies of the United Kingdom must ultimately pass judgment, and if their verdict be not according to knowledge, so much the worse for our Indian Empire as well as for them. The Governor-General of India still rules with almost despotic authority, and even the telegraph has not made him practically subservient to the Secretary of State in Council. But on broad issues such as those raised in Sir William's letter, the House of Commons, and finally the nation, have in fact, if not in name, the power to determine. India cannot be directly governed either from Downing-street or from St. Stephen's. It rests with the Secretary of State to exercise a general, if somewhat vague control, and for Parliament to intervene when sound principles of public policy are openly violated. There is happily no reason to believe that Lord Lansdowne, a shrewd man of cautious and business like habits, will repeat the error of his predecessor, and imagine that it is always incumbent upon a Viceroy to say something smart. Although Lord Dufferin's last address before leaving India has caused deep and just resentment among many thousands of the Queen's loyal subjects, there will be some compensating advantage in the fact that his ill-advised and unfounded censures have led people at home to scrutinise the claims of the Congress with much more care than they would otherwise have bestowed upon a topic which under normal conditions can only be made popular by the eloquence of a Burke, a Macaulay, or a Bright. It would, of course, be unfair to estimate Lord Dufferin's career by its unfortunate and undignified close. As to the annexation of Upper Burma and its sequel opinions may fairly differ, though we at least have never denied that some such step was necessary. But Lord Dufferin's services at the time of the Russian scare in 1885, when he successfully conducted with the Ameer of Afghanistan negotiations as difficult as ever fell to the lot of a diplomatist, will be gratefully remembered in England, and even in Russia, whose ruler is a lover of peace, long after the hasty utterances at Calcutta last year have been buried in oblivion. . . . The truth about India is always hard to find, but all the available testimony makes for an exactly opposite view. If indeed it could be shown, as we are confident it cannot, that after a hundred and thirty years of acknowledged supremacy we had only taught two hundred and fifty millions of people thoroughly to hate and partially to fear us, then we should say that India ought no longer to be retained. It is better to confess a palpable failure than to persist in an atrocious crime. But we reject altogether this wretched cant about the permanence of Indian dislovalty and the constant necessity for brandishing "the sword." It is a libel upon the Indian people, as well as upon the great Englishmen who have made British India the envy and admiration of the civilized world. That the reforms demanded by the Congress can be granted without peril is a nobler tribute to wisdom and valour than was ever paid to any country in the history of mankind.

DINNER TO MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

The members of the National Liberal Club entertained the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji and other visitors at a complimentary dinner on Jan. 21 in the Club House, Whitehall Palace. The chair was taken by the Marquess of Ripon, and among those present were Earl Compton, Mr. Seva Ram, Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. J. N. Sinyanki, Mr. M'Arthur, M.P., Sir R. Head, Colonel Nolan, M.P., Mr. C. Bradlaugh, M.P., Mr. C. Ching, Sir W. Hunter, Consul-General Waller, H.S.A.

The Chairman, in proposing the toast of "The Queen," said that on an occasion like that they were, he had no doubt, inclined to remember that one of the most important events of her Majesty's reign was the transfer of the Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown. That transfer, founded upon the Act of Parliament of 1834, was regarded in India, as he knew well, as one of the charters of the rights of our fellow-subjects in that great Empire. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman next proposed "The Health of the Guest of the evening, Mr. Naoroji," and in the course of his speech said that the very fact that the members of the Club had assembled that evening in such large numbers to do honour to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji would almost seem to dispense him from any necessity of dwelling at length upon the toast he had to offer. Nevertheless, he hoped they would allow him for a few moments, in the first place, to call to their recollections some at least of the claims which their guest had upon their respect and regard. He would not speak there of Mr. Naoroji's social qualities, of which they had experience in the club from day to day. He would ask them to look rather at their guest's public career and the character of his public services. Mr. Naoroji was one of the fruits of that great system of English education in India, on which he might be allowed to say a few words later. He was brought up at the College in Bombay, well known to all who had been in India, and which was honoured by the name of one of the greatest of Anglo-Indian statesmen, Mountstuart Elphinstone. He won for himself in early youth those academical distinctions which had fitted him for the course which he had followed down to the present time. Mr. Naoroji first commenced as a member of the teaching staff of that great college which, presided over to-day by a man so eminent as his friend Professor Wordsworth, still recollected the name of their guest as that of one whose connection with it had done most honour to that institution. From that time to this he devoted himself with indefatigable zeal to the advancement of education in India, and to promoting the general progress of his fellow-countrymen. He had had a part in many of those excellent works which had been carried out in all parts of India, and nowhere with more zeal and more success than in the Presidency of Bombay. But it was not only in India that Mr. Naoroji had won for himself a reputation; he had been long known also in commercial circles in this country, and he had been connected with one of the most important houses that existed, he believed, in this metropolis. As their guest advanced in life, he gave himself more and more to the study of public questions connected with the welfare of his own country. Intimately acquainted with the literature of England, and master, as they knew, of her language, and of many of her political and economical questions, he had brought to bear all the knowledge derived from these Western studies upon the problems which related to his own Eastern land. With zeal and earnestness which had won for him the confidence and respect of his countrymen, he had laboured here for their political and social advancement. (Cheers.) But it was not only that which concerned the interests of the direct British subjects in India, or with regard to the questions which appealed to the Parliament or the Government of this country, that Mr. Naoroji had occupied himself. At one period of his distinguished life he was invited to undertake what he (the noble Marquess) would venture to say was one of the most arduous duties at that time that could be entrusted to any individual. He was asked to undertake the duty of Dewan, or Prime Minister of the State of Baroda, at a time when the condition of that State was anything but satisfactory, and when the prospects of one who entered upon the duties which their friend assumed were of anything but an agreeable character. He performed those duties honestly and ably, and ultimately received the thanks of those best qualified to judge of such matters for the course which he pursued. In addition to this, he had received the honour of being appointed a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay. He thought he had said enough to justify the claim that Mr. Naoroji was among the most eminent of living Anglo-Indian Statesmen. He had another reason for rejoicing that they had offered this entertainment to Mr. Naoroji. He was glad that they had thus met together to testify their esteem for him. He was very glad, also, that by meeting together on such an occasion to do honour to an Indian gentleman, they should have their thoughts necessarily turned to Indian questions, and that they should thus be let, for a brief space, at all events, to consider some of the problems connected with the Government of that country. Our rule in India was a despotic rule, but, nevertheless, we had given the people of India a perfectly free press—(cheers)—an unrestricted right of public meeting, and a full and wide European education. (Cheers.) He knew very well that there were men in this country, and in India, who desired to draw back from this bold course, who would reverse this great and noble policy, but to his mind it would be a great discredit and a great dishonour to our name if we were for a moment to hesitate to uphold those great principles which we had deliberately adopted. (Cheers.) He was very sure that the English people would always determine to pursue this policy and to accept its results. They were turning out such men as Mr. Naoroji every day, and what we had to ask ourselves was this—How could we most wisely, most safely, and most justly satisfy the aspirations and the desires with which the minds of these men were being filled by the education which we had given them? He was not at all inclined to deny that the task which lay before us of adequately satisfying the just desires and aspirations of these men was far from an easy one. He must not that night, in the short time which he had at his disposal, in the least degree, attempt to enter upon any discussion of the course which for this purpose it would be wise for us to take; but this, at least, he must say, and he said it with deep conviction, that the solution of this problem was comparatively easy at the present time, and that the longer it was postponed and the more it was neglected the more difficult would the solution become. But he had no doubt that men like his friend, Mr. Naoroji, were entitled to have their aspirations and desires—in all of which they were filled with a loyal attachment to the British Government—(cheers) to have those aspirations and those desires reasonably satisfied and fulfilled; and he would only say that if Mr. Naoroji should hereafter find his way into the House of Commons—(cheers)—he would make a most valuable member of that illustrious Assembly, and a very admirable representative of the Indian people. (Hear, hear.) He for one declined to subscribe to the doctrine that was laid down a short time ago by the Prime Minister, that nobody who was not born in England ought to be an English member of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) He had indeed heard it whispered that if that rash sentiment were strictly applied it would exclude from the House of Commons one of the colleagues of Lord Salisbury. However that might be, he thought it would be a great mistake to keep out of the House either distinguished Colonists or distinguished subjects from other parts of her Majesty's dominions, and he should rejoice to see representatives from India, Australia, and Canada in the House of Commons. (Cheers.) He had the greatest possible pleasure in proposing "The Health of Mr. Naoroji."

The toast was drunk with cheers.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, in the course of his reply, expressed his high appreciation of the honour conferred upon him. From the blessed hands of England he had first received his education, from the noble literature of England he had received his inspirations, and by the example of their best and noblest men he first drew the hope of being able to make himself useful to his country and his Sovereign. (Cheers.)

They had honoured him far beyond his wildest dreams, and made him a messenger of good tidings from the great 37,000,000 of England to the seven times 37,000,000 of the princes and peoples of India. The incident formed an epoch in Indian history. In 1833 the Act was passed by which the disabilities of Indians were removed altogether, and in 1858 a gracious proclamation was issued assuring the people of India of their citizenship; but that was the first occasion when the people of England had shown that the Acts and Proclamations were true, and that they were determined to carry out the pledges which had been made to the fullest extent. (Hear, hear.) That was not the time for him to whine about things which his countrymen wanted; but he stood there with the utmost joy to find the British people, united as they were, holding out their hand of good fellowship towards their Indian fellow-subjects. What he wished to do was to recount in the hearing of his friends the good work which had been done in India. Socially, politically, and in every possible way, the Indian nations had been benefited by their connection with England—the more highly civilised nation. The effect upon the Parsees had probably been most marked; and in the matter of education they had taken advantage of the opportunities offered them, so that quite lately one Parsee lady graduated at Bombay University, and his own daughter had matriculated. (Cheers.) With regard to the Hindoos, the advance had not been so marked; but the Hindoo reformers had a task before them which was Himalayan in its difficulty, because it had to be carried out separately in every cottage and every house in which they lived; still, the struggle was going on, and education was doing a satisfactory work among them. Among the Mahomedans the same advance was observable, and England might challenge the whole world to show better results from any foreign rule over another nation. The improvement and the social condition of the people was enough to justify the presence of the English in India. The national Congresses which were now being held in India were simply the result of the educational and other beneficent works which had been carried on in the country. What the Indians believed was the British rule was based upon the rock of equal justice to all. (Applause.) He offered his sincere thanks to Holborn, to Deptford, and Central Finsbury for the help they had given to get some Indians into Parliament. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. W. A. Hunter, M.P., proposed "Our Fellow Subjects in India," stating some facts with regard to the taxations of the Indian people, and expressing his warm sympathy with the political awakening in that great country. The toast was drunk with loud cheers.

Sir W. W. Hunter responded. He said it had been his lot to spend half his life among the people of India, and to learn what they were by daily converse with them. Knowing what they really were, how friendly, how grateful, how loyal he could assure his hearers that the meeting would produce a profound effect in India. They would in due time thank their friends here in words more eloquent and impressive than any he could use. The cheers with which that toast had been acclaimed would reverberate through the great Indian Empire and awaken chords of loyalty and gratitude, and love, in thousands of Indian hearts. (Cheers.) England would always welcome visitors from the far East, but in times past her illustrious guests had been princes. This was the first time that Englishmen had assembled to honour, not a prince, but one of the people of India—a simple Indian gentleman, undistinguished by titles of honours, and only representing the political aspirations of his fellow countrymen. (Cheers.) The time was peculiarly opportune for such an occasion for those aspirations, after having passed through a period of ridicule, were now entering on a period of misrepresentation. (Hear, hear.) But the political movements of India were now movements that England had to face. One set of friends—he would use no word but "friends" that night—told them that these movements tended to the danger and destruction of England in the East; another set of friends said, he thought truly that they tended to the safety and honour of England in the East. (Hear, hear.) One set of advisers recommended that Indian reformers should first undertake social and domestic reform. He agreed that they should put their own house in order, but not alone, and above all other things. (Hear, hear.) It was precisely what the leaders of Indian thought were doing. The Marquis of Ripon had given effect to the development of municipal institutions, and nowhere were they doing better work than in India. Lady Dufferin had sought to bring medical relief within reach of Indian women, and her chief supporters were the people of India themselves. Political movements were only one side, and an inevitable side, of that great new awakening of the Indian intellectual and moral sense that had taken place under British rule; and they could no more stop the political than the social and domestic reforms that were going on. (Hear, hear.) The Indian National Congress was one of which Englishmen might be proud, for it was one which India owed to the honesty of the British government of that country. India did not ask for a Parliament, nor for a complete representation such as other countries enjoyed; but it did ask that the people should have some voice in the management of her own affairs. (Cheers.)

Earl Compton proposed "The Club," and Sir W. Wedderburn, Bart., "The Chairman," after which the proceedings terminated.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office, January 25.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr P M Madge, B
Maj F Barrow, BSC
Maj R G Handcock, BSC
Mr G E Baudry, M
Lieut G J Shaw, MSC
Lieut B A Johnstone, MSC
Mr G C Beresford, Bo

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr T L L Jenkins, Bo, 10 mos
Mr W Blennerhassett, B, till October 1, 1889
Mr C E Vining, B, 1 mo
Mr O Lash, B, 6 mos
Mr R B Hawkins, B 1 week
Col J D Macpherson, BSC, 6 mos
Lieut E F H McSwiney, D S O, BSC, 6 mos
Mr W A Fowler, 1 week
Lieut H J Bremner, MSC, 6 mos
Mr G Druitt, Bo, 6 mos
Mr G B Reid, Bo, 6 mos
Mr T H Hannah, Bo, 3 mos
Mr W A Wickham, Bo, 6 mos
Capt S M Congreve-Schneider, Bo, 6 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr R T Gibbs, B
Mr J Toohey, B
Mr C Lewis, B
Lt Col H J Lawrence, B Inf
Lieut G J C Hall, BSC
Capt H S Andrews-Speed, MRE
Mr L A Watkins, Bo
Capt G C Dobbs, Bo, SC
Vet-Surg J A Steel, Bo

India Office, Jan. 22.

The Queen has approved the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Major.—Capt M A Gray.

Madras Staff Corps.

To be Captains.—Lieut H Elston, Lieut R G Ironmonger, Lieut A H Clark Kennedy, Lieut E Porter, Lieut A P Westlake, DSO, Lieut A B Murray, Lieut W C Mackintosh.

Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Maj J R Watson.

Indian Army.

To be Colonels.—Lieut-Col G C Hogg, Bombay Cavalry, Lieut-Col A Currie, Bombay Cavalry, Lieut-Col F Currie, Bengal Cavalry, Lieut-Col H S Marshall, Bengal Infantry.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff in India :—

Maj C E Parker Jervis, Durham Light Infantry, to be Assist Adjt Gen for Musketry, Bombay Establishment.

Capt H E Irwin, Royal Warwickshire Regt, to be Dep Assist Adjt Gen for Musketry, Bengal Establishment.

Maj A M Paterson, Bedfordshire Regt, to be Inspector of Army Signalling for Madras and Bombay.

Maj M W Saunders, R A, to be a District Staff Officer, First Class, Madras Establishment.

Capt J W Hogge, Bengal Staff Corps, to be a District Staff Officer, Second Class, Bengal Establishment.

The following appointment has been made to the Personal Staff of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay :—

Lieut A G Fergusson, Rifle Brigade, to be Aide-de-Camp, vice Maj Hanny, resigned.

LORD SALISBURY'S "BLACK MAN."

Sir Lepel Griffin, writing to the *Times* in connection with the dinner to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, says :—

The dinner given by the National Liberal Club to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji will not be taken seriously either by those who know India or who are acquainted with the tricks of party wirepullers in England. I have no doubt that the guest of the evening believed all the fine things said of him as, in acknowledging the toast of his health, he proclaimed himself "the messenger of good tidings from the thirty-seven millions of the British Isles to the seven times thirty-seven millions of the princess and people of the great Indian empire. He did not know though so intelligent a man might have suspected that his hosts cared as little for him as did Hamlet's player for Hecuba, and that the reason of his apotheosis was simply that the Radical caucus thought that Lord Salisbury had tripped, and that the opportunity should not be missed of striking him a blow beneath the belt. But for this Mr. Dadabhai would have received neither his praise nor his dinner. If I attempt to discount the fustian applause at this phenomenally silly entertainment it is with no wish to disturb the complacency of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji whom I believe to be a very worthy and estimable man; but to point out the extravagance of Lord Ripon's commendation and the inconsequence of his argument.

In the first place, it was necessary, for obvious party reasons, to make Mr. Dadabhai appear to be a very important and distinguished person. Consequently we have Lord Ripon assuring his uninformed audience that their guest was one of the most eminent living statesmen; that "at one period of his career he was invited to undertake the most arduous duties that could have been intrusted to any Indian at the time—that of the Prime Minister of Baroda, and his services to his country were rewarded by his being elected a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay." Now, although Mr. Dadabhai's services may have been eminently respectable, I absolutely deny that any person acquainted with Indian politics could seriously term him an eminent statesman, far less one of the most eminent. I doubt whether one hundred people outside Bombay or Baroda ever heard his name before he, with rare audacity, stood for an English borough. Lord Ripon does not tell his audience whether Mr. Dadabhai left his post at Baroda because he found its arduous duties beyond his strength. In any case, he has left there no name as a statesman comparable to that of its late Diwan, Sir Madhava Rao, nor is Baroda, at any time, a State of much political importance. As to his election to the Legislative Council for his services to the country, members are not elected at all, and their nomination by the Local Government is invariably for reasons of convenience which need no discussion. I have never heard that services to the country are included among them. Such services are more fitly rewarded in other ways. Mr. Dadabhai is chiefly distinguished for his political writings, which seem intended to show that the poverty of India is due to the maladministration and ignorance of the English Government, but which only demonstrate the superficiality of the author and his incompetence to understand financial problems or to appreciate the value of a syllogism.

Having invested the guest of the evening with a garment of purely imaginary distinction, woven and embroidered for party purposes alone, Lord Ripon proceeded to recommend him as a candidate for Parliamentary honours. Any constituency that should return Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji to Parliament, he observed, would honour itself by its representative and would confer a great benefit on the country. He would make a most valuable member of that illustrious assembly and a very admirable representative of the Indian people.

It is difficult to believe that Lord Ripon was serious in these recommendations. If he had proposed to raise Mr. Dadabhai to that Upper House of which he is himself so distinguished an ornament, no one would have any right to complain. But his nomination to the Lower House is open to serious criticism. What qualifications beyond a gift of fluency, common to all Orientals, has Mr. Dadabhai which should commend him to an English constituency? An alien in race, in customs, in religion; destitute of local sympathies or local knowledge; no more unsuitable representative could be imagined or suggested. As to the people of India, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji no more represents them than a Polish Jew settled in Whitechapel represents the people of England. He is a Parsee, a member of a small foreign colony, probably of Semitic origin, settled in the west of India. The Parsees are the Jews of India; intelligent, industrious, and wealthy, and many of their number are most loyal and capable men. But they are quite as much aliens to the people of India as the English rulers can possibly be. They are indeed, less sympathetic to the true natives than are the English. The Parsee priest, who will take a cup of tea with an Englishman, will never eat or drink with a Hindoo or Mahomedan. Mr. Dadabhai cannot represent India, which includes a thousand races and castes and creeds. He might be a good representative of the Bombay Parsees; but there is no vital necessity for their appearance in a Parliament in which Canada and Australia have no place, and from which, the other day, Mr. Gladstone was proposing to exclude Ireland.

The mischief of recommendations like that of Lord Ripon is that they tend to confuse the whole principle of constitutional representation. Why should an English constituency select a candidate who does not understand its requirements on the false ground that he represents 250 millions in another part of the world? If it be a good thing, which I dispute, for India to be directly represented in Parliament by natives elected by their countrymen, let the question be fairly discussed on its merits in both Houses of Parliament. But it is both foolish and unconstitutional to attempt to bring about the direct representation of India by recommending an altogether unsuitable person for the suffrages of an English constituency. The country and Parliament have so far shown no disposition to make a change in the administration of India which would amount to a revolution, and which would, I believe, make the government of India by England impossible. But, if Lord Ripon and his friends think such a change desirable, let them advocate it in an honest and constitutional manner, and not attempt to introduce aliens, by false pretences and by a back door, into the English House of Commons.

The subject is further commented on by various English newspapers. The *Standard* of January 23rd writes :—

It is all very well to give a dinner to Mr. Naoroji because Lord Salisbury unfortunately made use of an offensive expression in connection with him; but Englishmen who reflect at all will think twice before giving any countenance to Mr. Naoroji's opinions on the subject of the Government of India.

The *Daily News* of Jan. 22nd says :—

If Lord Salisbury's absurdly inapplicable sneer at "the black man" gave occasion for the banquet, it was not made a prominent subject of comment. The references to it were distant and altogether becoming. Lord Ripon, the appropriate, welcome, and able chairman of the meeting, made a point in introducing Mr. Naoroji as a product of our English culture in India, and gave unbounded satisfaction to the natives present, as well as to the audience generally, by the statement that if he should hereafter find a seat in the British House of Commons he would make an admirable member. Mr. Naoroji accepted the banquet as a friendly message to the Indian people, and spoke with admirable tact as well as obvious sincerity from the point of view of one desiring to be a British citizen, and one who was proud of the achievements of the British empire in India. Mr. Frederic Harrison struck the Liberal keynote when he named our common civilisation, rather than our physical power, as the true bond of our unity of empire. Mr. William Hunter, M.P., in an able speech, read us the same moral when he represented the golden rule as the secret, simple yet profound, of Lord Ripon's Indian popularity; and Sir William Hunter, in words deriving more influence from his official standing than even from his striking eloquence, vindicated the national movement and ascribed to its demands the virtues of modesty and self-respect. The dinner was the largest ever held in the present buildings of the National Liberal Club, and may justly be regarded by our Indian fellow-citizens as a token of sympathy, friendship, and goodwill from the mother country.

The *Scotsman* of the same day writes thus :—

The whole "black man" business is a mean and nasty one. No person who heard Lord Salisbury's speech, or read it with an impartial mind, can suppose or believe that he meant to express contempt for the natives of India. The bitterest Gladstonian knows in his heart, if he has any sense at all, that Lord Salisbury had no such meaning. All that he meant was, that there is in this country, as nobody can doubt, a common prejudice in favour of men of our race and nationality, and that this feeling is likely to have special force when we are choosing a man to help in the making of our laws. It was simply to make his argument vivid and effective that he used the phrase "black man," and he was careful to explain that the man in question was not black, though he was of another race. Rhetorically, he was right; politically, he made a grievous blunder. He gave a pretext to his political opponents for saying that he, the leading Conservative in the country, despised the natives of India, and for going on to imply that contempt for other races was characteristic of Conservatives, whereas Gladstonians were ready to embrace all mankind as brothers. They have made ample use of the handle thus rashly presented to them, and they have done so quite regardless of the mischief they are likely to do in India. It is probable that Lord Salisbury's maladroit phrase would have been fairly enough understood in India if a multitude of speakers and writers, with men like Mr. Gladstone and Lord Ripon at their head, had not at once begun to put the worst possible construction upon it. Now, of course, the natives of India cannot help believing that the head of Her Majesty's Government, and the great party he leads, look down upon them with contempt as being of an inferior race and a different colour. Is it wise, is it patriotic, is it just, to foster a belief of this kind in the minds of the Queen's Indian subjects? But Lord Ripon by carefully drawing their attention to Lord Salisbury's expression of opinion at Scarborough will give political tangibility to what would otherwise have been a vague feeling of resentment. Many educated natives of India have set their hearts on getting one or more of their own countrymen to speak for India in the British Parliament. As to the wisdom or otherwise of this ambition we say nothing here. It is in itself neither unnatural nor unreasonable. They have practically no voice in the government of their own country, and they have a strong desire to be represented in the British Parliament. They cannot be so directly; but they think, if some Indians could get into Parliament to represent British constituencies, they would be able to act also as representatives of India. Lord Salisbury has somewhat unnecessarily expressed the opinion that men born in this country are better fitted to represent British constituencies in Parliament than men of a foreign race and foreign habits of taught. This is an opinion which implies no prejudice against other races, and which many people who are not Tories may share. But Lord Ripon has contrived to quote it in such a way as to provoke in India a feeling of distrust and hostility towards his own political opponents.

The *St. James's Gazette* says :—

The rather melancholy caravanserai on the Thames Embankment was quite lively over the dinner to the Indian gentleman who did not get in for Holborn. "The greatest harmony," as the provincial newspaper reporters used to say, "prevailed at the meeting." Lord Ripon said pretty things about Mr. Dadabhai, and Mr. Naoroji said pretty things about Lord Ripon, and Mr. Frederic Harrison said still prettier things about Humanity at large, forgetting for a moment that even a Tory is human. The only deprecatory remark made about the inhabitants of our great dependency was uttered by Mr. Naoroji himself. When we have civilized India for a few generations more, we may, he said, possibly raise the Indians to our own level. Then they are not at our own level yet? They are inferior, or, at any rate, not so far "advanced" as free and enlightened British electors? They are not, therefore, in all respects fitted, for the same rights and privileges as the latter. Out of Mr. Naoroji's own lips we have it. But what if a Tory had said this thing?

Dharam Guru writes to the *Manchester Guardian* :—

I cannot refrain from addressing you a few lines in reference to an extraordinary statement of Sir Lepel Griffin in a letter to the *Times*. That distinguished statesman, in what is virtually an attack upon Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Lord Salisbury's "black man," writes :—"As to the people of India, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji no more represents them than a Polish Jew settled in Whitechapel represents the people of England. He is a Parsee, a member of a small foreign colony, probably of Semitic origin, settled in the West of India." Nobody supposes that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji represents "the people of India," but I should just like to remind your readers that these "foreign colonists" first arrived from Persia and settled at Sanjan, near Damao, in the year 716—*i.e.*, in the days of the Saxon Heptarchy; that they spread in the course of centuries from that place over several parts of Western and Northern India, gravitating later on to Bombay as their chief centre. We can judge, therefore, how much they are "foreigners" by this time, when they have lived in India for three and a half centuries longer than the oldest Norman families have lived in England. And we can judge still better how much they are like "Polish Jews settled in Whitechapel." But, bad enough as this is, it is nothing to the gross ignorance displayed by Sir L. Griffin in his remark that the Parsees are "probably of Semitic origin." Even Macaulay's immortal schoolboy is expected to know that the Parsees are the direct descendants of the Sassanian Persians—those who, remaining true to their ancient religion, were driven out of Persia by the Mahometan conquest and the overthrow of the native Sassanid dynasty in the fatal year 651. They are thus of the purest Aryan blood, quite as much as any Englishman or Irishman; and for Sir L. Griffin to style them "probably Semitic" displays an ignorance that is more amazing than even Lord Salibury's ideas about "black men." Perhaps the Prime Minister may have some excuse for a margin of ignorance on the ethnography of some of the races of this vast empire, but that a distinguished Indian administrator should commit so very ignomini us a blunder is surely disquieting.

A STARTLING DIVORCE SUIT.

Society, says the *Leeds Daily News*, is discussing an approaching divorce suit, which, if all that is said is true, will prove to be one of the greatest sensations of the year.

The parties associated with the scandal are, on the one hand, members of the nobility, and, on the other, a young and interesting lady, exceedingly well known in fashionable circles. The wife, having a brief visit to pay in the West End, requested her husband to accompany her, but he excused himself, on the ground that he had a great deal of correspondence to get through. The lady went out alone, and was absent two or three hours. When she returned her lord and master was not in his study, and there was no evidence of his having been engaged on his letters. By a servant she was informed that "my lord had been in his private snuggery," and had given instructions to be on no account disturbed. A moment afterwards the sound of carriage wheels was heard from the drive, and the lady of the house, hurrying to the window, saw a young and smartly-attired lady leaving in a hired brougham. Only an indistinct view could be obtained of the mysterious visitor, but the wife, her wits sharpened by jealous passion, snatched up a pair of opera-glasses from a side board, and, bringing them to bear upon the occupant of the retreating vehicle in an instant recognised a well-known society belle who has previously figured in a somewhat unenviable way before the public. More than suspicious, the indignant wife rushed to her husband's room and taxed him with infidelity. A tempestuous scene followed, the noble lord at first prevaricating, but finally taking refuge in a coarse admission of his offence accompanied by an oath. Efforts are being made by the friends of both parties to hush the matter up, but the outraged wife declares this to be impossible, and expresses her firm determination to bring the case before the Divorce Court.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN CHESHIRE

A disastrous explosion occurred shortly after nine o'clock on the morning of Jan. 18 at the Hyde Colliery of Messrs. Joseph Watson, Sidebotham, and Brothers. The workings are very extensive, and the actual seat of the explosion was a spot about a mile from the pit's mouth. The colliery has been considered a fairly safe one, both safety lamps and naked lights being in use. Between eighty and a hundred men are ordinarily employed in the pit, but this number has been recently much exceeded, a draft of colliers belonging to one of the same firm's pits, who had been flooded out, having been set to work in the Hyde colliery. The first party of rescuers were almost overpowered by the deadly choke damp, which seemed to pervade the whole of the workings. The explorers, however, bravely persisted in their gallant efforts, and in the course of the morning managed to reach several groups of dead bodies. The poor fellows had evidently made desperate efforts to escape, but the choke damp overcame them, and they died as they fell by the way. The exploration of the pit was practically completed soon after midnight on Friday, and great relief was manifested when the announcement was made that twenty-three represented the total casualty. Mr. Goodwin, manager of the colliery, suffered severely from after damp during his gallant efforts to explore the mine after the explosion, but is now recovering. Mr. Atkinson, inspector of mines for Cheshire, examined the colliery, but was unable to report the mine as being free from gas.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humour eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

INDIA AND THE INDIANS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the following account of an interview with Sir Edward Watkin who was recently in India :—

"Twenty thousand miles by land and sea since I left Old England," said the great railway "Baronet." "Well, Sir Edward, you have the tan of travel on your face, and, if you will allow me to say so, you look in splendid condition after your prolonged absence. Have you ever been in India before?" "Never. And my greatest regret is that I did not visit such a magnificent country thirty or forty years ago." "Then that is your impression of India—a magnificent country?" I was there for three months, moving rapidly and seeing many people of all sorts and conditions. I am fully prepared to give chapter and verse for my opinion. I went to Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Allahabad—in short, to all the great centres. Then I travelled to Ali Musjid, some fifteen miles up the Khyber Pass, to the great camel station, where the caravans divide. Turning in another direction, I went to Assam."

INDIAN RAILWAYS, AS THEY ARE.

"Of course, Sir Edward, everyone will want to have your criticism upon the Indian Railway system. What was your experience

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 25TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind, Captain R. F. Briscoe, with the English mails of the 25th Jan., arrived in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Fraser	Mr Soudamore
Miss Preston	Mr Guylee
Mr and Mrs Alston	Mr G Minors
Mr A Freund	Mr Hungerford
Mrs Freund	Mr J Young
Mr Frayers	Mr Suton
Mrs Macconochie	Mrs and Miss Horne
Mr and Mrs Stent and infant	Mr Morris
Mr and Mrs Gore Brown	Mr Silver
Surgn-Genl and Mrs Webb	Miss Nicholls
Mrs Firth	Miss Birch
Mr and Mrs Rivett Carnac and 3 infants	Capt Bradshaw
	Mr Plummer
Mrs Russell	Mr Hole
Mrs Allen	Mr G E Co'e
Miss Gilder	Lieut Chamberlain, R N
Miss Losach	Lieut Dampier, R N
Lieut Mayne	Sub-Lieut Onslow, R N
Mrs Brooks	Sub-Lieut Dumas, R N
Mr, Mrs and Miss Drysdale	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Beatty	Mr Weir
Mr Dickens	Mr W E Ward
Mr Marten	Mrs Forbes
Mr W Mosse	Mr Watanbe
Mr Constance	Mr Ash
Mr Anderson	Mr Pelcher
Mr M Smith	Mr Parker
Mr, Mrs and Miss Flower	Mr G Moore
Mr Beaufort	Mr A Anderson
Mr and Mrs Stone Wigt	Mrs Arnold
Mr H Adamsom	3 Misses Arnold
Mr Hamilton	Master Arnold
Col Woodthorpe	

FROM ISMAILIA.—Mr Scripps.
FROM PORT SAID.—Mr J C Edwards.

FROM ADEN.

Lieut Col Shepherd	Mr J Donovan
Miss Andrewes	Mr J Boardman

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 19TH TO 25TH JANUARY INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen will hold a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, February 26, prior to Her Majesty's departure for Biarritz.

The Prince and Princess of Wales on Tuesday arrived at Asko-hall, Yorkshire, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Zetland. On Wednesday the Prince and Princess visited Middlesbrough and opened a new town-hall in that town.

The Empress Frederick and her daughters returned to Osborne on Wednesday.

The polling in the Govan Division of Lanarkshire, on Friday, resulted in the return of Mr. J. Wilson, the Gladstonian candidate, by a majority of 1,071 votes over Sir J. Pender.

Mr. John Morley, M.P., addressed a meeting at Sheffield on Tuesday. Political addresses were made on Wednesday by the Earl of Derby at Ashton-under-Lyne, Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., at Birmingham, and Lord Rosebery at Scarborough.

The condition of Mr. John Bright remains as a week since.

The Bishop of St. Asaph (Dr. Joshua Hughes) died on Monday, aged 82.

At Friday's sitting of the Special Commission further evidence was given of outrages and intimidation, attributed to the influence of the Land League; after which Captain Plunkett, a resident magistrate, was called. On Tuesday, Mr. Studdert, a land agent in several counties, gave evidence of outrage and intimidation, after which Patrick Farragher, formerly a clerk in the Land League offices in Dublin, was called and spoke to the intimacy of Egan and Mullett, and the receipts of various sums of money by the League. On Wednesday the principal witness was Denis Tobin, of Kerry, who described the incidents of various "moonlight outrages in which he participated. Yesterday the chief witness was Captain Slacke, a divisional commissioner, who, speaking of Waterford and Tipperary, said that until the Land League appeared there was no secret society in those counties, and he considered the League has abetted crime and outrage.

Lord Justice Fry on Saturday delivered an interesting lecture at Toynbee-hall on the "Saxon Chronicle" believed to have been written at Winchester by order of King Alfred.

Sir C. Warren, late Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, has been appointed to the command of the Royal Engineer department at Shorncliffe.

Mr. Charles Smith, a young man whose parents reside at Stirling Castle, died on Monday from the effects of an accident while playing in a foot-ball match at Charlton on the previous Saturday. Another young man died at Rawtenstall from a similar cause.

An abortive attempt to hold a demonstration of "the unemployed" was made on Saturday in Parliament-square.

Dr. Hueffer, the well-known musical critic, died on Saturday.

A carriage, with three ladies, proceeding to a ball at Shaldon, near Teigumouth, on Friday evening, was overturned, and one lady, Mrs. Price, was killed.

A shock of earthquake was felt in Edinburgh on Friday morning

A gas explosion occurred on Friday morning at the Hyde Colliery which caused the death of nearly 30 men and boys.

The timber supports of excavations made for a new branch railway near Swansea suddenly fell on Tuesday killing seven men.

Two platelayers on the Midland Railway were surprised by an engine yesterday near Derby, and one man was fatally injured, the other being very dangerously hurt.

A young woman and her sweetheart were found in the Ouse, near Lynn, on Monday night. The woman was drowned, but the man was rescued. He has been charged with murder and attempted suicide.

The directors of the Bank of England yesterday reduced their *minimum* rate of discount from 4 to 3½ per cent.

The application to the Queen's Bench, Dublin, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, with a view to quash the sentence on Mr. E. Harrington, M.P., which was argued last week, was decided on Monday by the Judges refusing the application.

Mr. Sheehy, M.P., was arrested at Glasgow on Monday on a warrant issued in Ireland and endorsed by a Lanarkshire magistrate, and he was conveyed to Limerick gaol.

Mr. Crew, M. P., and Mr. Kilbride, M.P., were summoned to appear yesterday at Kildare to answer charges of inciting to boycotting and intimidation, but, not appearing, warrants for their arrest were issued.

OBITUARY.—Mr. H. P. A. Riddell, Esq., late Ben. C.S.; Rev. W H. Gale, Ben. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. F. J. Baker; Maj. F. D'Arcy, Mad. Ret.; General Quesada, Marquis de Miravalles; Lady George Paulet; Lieut.-Col. Thomas Arthur, J.P.; Mr. J. B Geoghegan; the Right Rev. Joshua Hughes; Count Monts; Edward Chichester, fourth Marquis of Donegall; M. Alex. Cabanel; Carlo Pellegrini; Dr. Francis Hueffer.

IN the Paris Chamber, on Monday, Bishop Freppel charged the Government with neglect of French interests in the South Pacific, and allowed Great Britain to annex islands which were under French influence. Admiral Krantz, Minister of Marine, denied the charge and said that a correspondence was proceeding in respect of the Tubuai Islands, but it could not become a cause of war.

Some fighting has occurred in Tonquin, in which the French troops sustained some loss, but drove the insurgents out of Chomai.

The Federal Council at Berlin has approved the East African Bill, which will now, it is expected, pass the Reichstag very shortly.

The Arabs on the Zanzibar coast are said to have made the withdrawal of the Germans from that coast a preliminary condition to negotiating for the release of the captured missionaries. The Arabs are very jubilant and are well supplied with arms.

Prince Ferdinand's difficulties at Sofia have been increased by the suppression of the Holy Synod, and the Russian papers are reviving their attacks on the existing Government of Bulgaria.

The Roumanian Government has ordered the expulsion of a number of Russian subjects suspected of political agitation, and the Russian Government has called for an explanation of this measure.

The condition of the King of the Netherlands has improved.

The Spanish Ambassador at Berlin, Count Benomar, has been withdrawn, complaints having been made of his political conduct.

The Englishman Gray, who has been arrested in Tunis on suspicion of being connected with the Whitechapel murders, has been examined by the British Consul, who has communicated with the Government at home on the subject.

The Italian papers continue to discuss with much suspicion the proceedings of the Cossack professedly religious mission to Abyssinia. It has been ascertained that the expedition has ladded near Tadfura. on the Red sea coast.

A slave market has been established at Bagamoyo, where large numbers of slaves are being collected.

There has been some fighting at Sulymab, on the West Coast of Africa, between a small British force and a large party of marauding natives, who sought to attack the settlement. The latter were driven off with loss.

MR. O'BRIEN'S ARREST AND ESCAPE.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, M.P., appeared at Carrick-on-Suir on the 24th ult. to answer certa in charges under the Crimes Act. The summons charged the defendants with having, on September 13, at Ballyneale, in the county of Tipperary, conspired to compel certain persons resident in the county not to hire, or use, or occupy, any land or lands from which any person or persons had been evicted by due process of course of law. In a second summons he was charged with inducing persons to commit the same offence. When Mr. O'Brien entered the court, it was announced that the court was constituted under the Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act.—Mr. O'Brien: I may say that my counsel is not here. He has been again and again assaulted by policemen outside.—Mr. Bodkin: Who is your counsel?—Mr. O'Brien: Mr. Healy. The county inspector, either under the influence of drink or excitement, has been very near causing a bloody riot outside. Constable Mooney, Government shorthand writer, was first examined, and deposed that he was sent to the meeting in Queenstown to take a note of Mr. O'Brien's speech. The witness then read the speech.

UNSEEMLY CONDUCT.

Mr. Healy applied that the case should be adjourned, and that he should be granted summonses for Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour, who were referred to in Mr. O'Brien's speech. If they did not get those witnesses they would have to examine every man and woman in Tipperary to show that they were not induced or compelled.—The magistrate declined to accede to Mr. Healy's request. Referring to the charge, Mr. Healy said the speech had been resurrected after four months from the pigeon-holes of Dublin Castle, and the memory of it had been revived when it had probably been forgotten.—The occupants of the gallery indulged at one point in applause and laughter, and Mr. Bodkin said the gallery should be cleared.—Mr. Healy: Then I will clear out with it. We will not be convicted here *in camera*; that is a certainty.—Mr. Bodkin: Certainly; but do you hear the uproar?—Mr. Healy: It is not half so much as goes on every day in the Commission Court in London before three independent judges.—Mr. Bodkin: I regret it, but I cannot help it.—Mr. Healy: Take your own course; do not make any excuses to me.

HOW MR. O'BRIEN MADE HIS ESCAPE.

The majority of those present in court then rose, apparently with the object of leaving. Mr. O'Brien did the same. A scene of great excitement then ensued, and amid it Mr. O'Brien succeeded in pushing his way to the door and escaping across the square in front of the court. Sergeant Brophy caught Mr. O'Brien by the coat close to the dock in the centre of the court, but he succeeded in freeing himself, leaving a large piece of his garment in the Sergeant's hand. It was after dark, and Mr. O'Brien was consequently able to leave the building without being noticed by the policemen on duty in vicinity of the door.—After a short interval, all trace of Mr. O'Brien's whereabouts being lost, application was made by Mr. Ryan for a warrant, and it was issued by the magistrates. While the proceedings were going on in court, the demeanour of the crowd outside was anything but peaceful, and the police on several occasions charged with batons and fixed swords. There was something approaching a rather serious riot in the streets of Clonakilty at night. A large number of country people had been in town during the day to express sympathy with Father M'Carthy who was being prosecuted under the Crimes Act. Stones were thrown at the police who charged and dispersed the crowd. The stone-throwers reassembled in stronger force and renewed the attack upon the constabulary with much fierceness, several of the men being seriously wounded. The police were then ordered to charge, and this they did with fixed bayonets, injuring several of the crowd. After a while order was restored. Upwards of a dozen policemen and civilians were more or less seriously injured. Among the latter was Father Sheehy.

THE MORIER INCIDENT.

THE *Cologne Gazette* published a letter on Jan. 18 from an anonymous correspondent, who states that while travelling with Prince Solms to Berlin, the latter, in a conversation on the subject, confirmed in every detail the statement regarding Sir R. Morier alleged to have been made to Major von Deines by Marshal Bazaine. Prince Solms, states the letter, perfectly remembered the distinct declaration made by Marshal Bazaine to himself and Major von Deines that he first heard of the left flank movement of the Germans across the Moselle through a telegram from Sir R. Morier. As regards the letter from Marshal Bazaine, published by the British Ambassador, Prince Solms is represented to have said that the Marshal in his last days was often wandering in his mind, and could only have drafted it at the dictation of some stranger.

On Jan. 22, for the first time, the semi-official *North German Gazette* noticed the Morier incident by reproducing the latest statements of the *Cologne Gazette* regarding Prince Solms and the comments of the Russian Press on the subject. It is now stated that the name of Sir Robert Morier is only once mentioned in the judicial documents relating to the Geffcken case—namely, in connection with a letter written by Baron Roggenbach to Professor Geffcken, in which occur the words, "Morier will arrive here to-morrow." According to intelligence received from Hamburg on Tuesday the judicial proceedings against Geffcken, with the object of deciding whether he should be placed under tutelage, are taking a favourable turn for the Professor.

THE GEFFCKEN AFFAIR.

A DAY or two ago the *Kreuz Zeitung*, which is the chief organ of the Conservative Party, published an article in which it formally condemned the conduct of Prince Bismarck, in that he, by giving the Geffcken indictment to the world, appealed to the sovereign people, in order, as it was at the time officially explained, to defend the highest judicial authorities in the land against the imputation of partiality. Thus, it went on to say, the principle of authority, not of the majority, which is the foundation of the Christian State, was shaken. Some members of the Conservative groups of the Reichstag and the Prussian Diet subsequently expressed their regret to Prince Bismarck on account of the outspoken language of the organ of their party; but the *Kreuz Zeitung* has adhered to its declaration as to the danger of substituting an appeal to the people for authority in the Government of a State.

Referring to the correspondence between Professor Geffcken and Baron von Roggenbach, which has been submitted to the Federal Council, the Berlin *Post* says that from a letter of Baron Roggenbach's, written in the autumn of 1888, it is to be inferred that Professor Geffcken consulted him about the publication of the diary, because in this communication Baron Roggenbach expressed himself emphatically as to the inexpediency of the publication until the Emperor William II. should have had the opportunity of seeing the original. In a second letter the Baron remarked that he was curious to know what impression the perusal of the diary would make at Court.

A NURSE'S REPORT.

(From *The Norwich Argus.*)

MEDICAL men say that a good nurse in a difficult case is better than medicine, but when we can get a good nurse and good medicine, the patient stands a much better chance of recovery. The few words of advice given below by Nurse Eliza King, of Great Massingham, Swaffham, are well worthy the attention of all readers of this paper. They are as follows:—"I have constantly used St. Jacob's Oil in the various situations I have occupied as nurse, and have invariably found it excellent in all cases requiring outward application, such as sprains, bruises, rheumatic affections, neuralgia, &c. In cases of pleurisy it is an excellent remedy—well rubbed in. I can strongly recommend it after several years use and experience. It should be in every household." Sister Carolina, St. Andrew's Hospital, Clewer, Windsor writes:—"I take this opportunity of stating that I have found St. Jacob's Oil a most efficacious remedy in gout; also in sprains and bruises. Indeed, we cannot say too much in its praise, and our doctor is ordering it constantly.

Henry and Ann Bright, hon. superintendents of the North London Home for Aged Christian Blind Women, say that a remedy has proved itself unfailing; that rheumatism and neuralgia have, in every case, been removed by St. Jacobs Oil—the remedy referred to—and that many old ladies, some of them ninety years old, instead of tossing about in agony, now enjoy a good night's rest through its influence. Mrs. Bright says she cannot say enough in its favour. Six gold medals have been awarded St. Jacob's Oil for its marvellous power to cure pain. It acts like magic. It cures when everything else has failed. It has cured people who had been lame and crippled with pain over twenty years. It cures rheumatism, neuralgia, face-ache, backache, sprains, and other bodily pains. It is an external remedy. It penetrates to the seat of the disease. It is simple. It is sure.

HOW GORDON DIED.

A GREEK named Demetrio Georgio recently arrived at Suakim with news from Khartoum. A *Central News* correspondent had an interview with him, and heard his story—the tale of the last hour of one of Britain's noblest men. The narrative has been translated from the Arabic, and its Oriental quaintness is preserved. The Greek says he got to Khartoum in Mahdi's costume, and stayed there about two months at the time Hicks Pasha was there.

"I was (he says) at Khartoum the night it was taken. The Nile had gone back, so that part of Khartoum was open. The gaps, and all round about, were held by a large force under Farigh Pasha. That night he moved the troops from the gaps, saying the soldiers were wanted on the other side. Gordon had perfect confidence in him. He (Farigh) especially got the Black troops out of the way. The attack took place at two points. At the largest gap there was no resistance." Do you think the officers and men were in the conspiracy," I asked. "How can I say; there is no doubt about Farigh having betrayed the town." "Do you believe," I inquired, "that, had the British arrived three days before, the place would have fallen?" "If," my informant replied, with emphasis, "the British, or even a few of them had arrived one hour before the attack, the place would not have been taken, and the troops would have fought to the last Farigh had sent word to the Mahdi," Unless you attack to-night all is lost.

"ALL WAS BLOOD AND FLAMES."

"In that night all was blood and flames; the city had passed over from the command of Gordon to that of the Mahdi; it was a dire, a dreadful night; I shall remember it to my dying day. The air echoed with horrible shrieks, yells, lamentations and wailing, and smelt of blood. I went to Government House, and was taken into the courtyard. I saw Gordon Pasha smoking a cigarette on the balcony facing the river. Five hundred dervishes, who had been sent dy the Mahdi with special orders to take Gordon alive, stood at the foot of the staircase. I went up the stairs, being sent by the men below, who were vociferating 'Gordon Pasha! Gordon Pasha!' Gordon coolly left the balcony. 'Fly,' said the other two who were with Gordon, 'while there is yet time. Go in at the little door and take the boat.' 'Shall I fly and leave my post?' Gordon replied, indignantly; 'that would indeed be a disgrace. I shall *not* fly.' He then went into his inner room and donned his full uniform and sword. Then came he forth grandly, drew himself up to his full height. On his visage was a look of scorn. 'Whom seek ye?' he asked, gazing on the sea of fierce angry faces of the dervishes he saw below, and hearing the clamour of their angry voices. 'Gordon Pasha' they cried aloud. 'You want him, do you?' he replied; 'I am he. Come up hither.' Again Demetrio Georgio and the Greek Consul, who were with him, urged him to fly; but he spurned their advice crying, 'Shame! Would you have me abandon my post ignominiously?' He could easily have escaped at the rear. I have said before that the dervishes were ordered not to kill Gordon, but to stay in the courtyard—on fact, they had been ordered to kill no one in the seraglio. There were five hundred of them. They hoisted their flag over the gate."

"MAY ALLAH PUNISH THEM!"

"So it came to pass that these dervishes still remained below, while Gordon stood in a bold attitude at the head of the grand staircase. Then came up some of the Mahdi's Generals—one Nasr, brother of Abou Girgeh, another nephew of Abd-el-Rahman-El-Nedjimi-Jumi. The dervishes allowed them to pass, seeing they were men in authority. They ascended the stairs and asked for the Pasha. Gordon met them saying,' I am Gordon Pasha.' He then handed them his sword in military fashion, intimating that he knew they had taken the place, and that consequently he surrendered, according to the usages of war. But Nasr snatched hold of his sword, and at the same time, in a brutal and most cowardly manner, he struck Gordon an unexpected blow. The Pasha would, of course, have fought desperately to the last had he not thought he would have been treated in an honourable manner. He fell, and rolled down the stairs, and as he rolled another General speared him in the left side; it was a grievous wound. Thus died Gordon. I was there a spectator to the ghastly deed. I got out of the way as he rolled down to the bottom of the steps. Now, when Hadji-el-Zobeir, the Mahdi's treasurer, saw these things and what had befallen Gordon he was sorely vexed, and drawing nigh, cried aloud,' Wallah! have they killed thee, then? May Allah require thy blood of their hands? May thy blood be on their heads. May Allah punish them? Some say Gordon was cut up in little pieces, but others relate that they embalmed his body and took it to the Mahdi. There were bodies cut up, but I am inclined to believe these were the bodies of the Consul and doctor, not Gordon's.

GERMANY'S COLONIAL POLICY.

THE long-expected East Africa Bill was, on January 18, submitted to the Federal Council, bearing the title of a "Bill for the Protection of German Interests and the Combating of the Slave Trade in Eastern Africa." It asks for the grant of a sum of money not exceeding 2,000,000 marks. The task of carrying out the requisite measures for the fulfilment of the objects indicated in the title of the bill is to be entrusted to an Imperial Commissioner, who will at the same time exercise, in virtue of special instructions, the right of supervision vested by the company's statutes in the Imperial Chancellor over the German East African Company and its employes. With regard to the expenditure, the bill authorises the Chancellor to draw the necessary amounts, in proportion to requirement, from the available imperial funds. In the preamble it is declared that the guiding principles of German colonial policy, which in 1884 and 1885 were discussed and approved by the Reichstag, continue at the present time to control the conduct of the Imperial Government in connection with the colonial enterprise of subjects of the empire. It is considered probable that during the debate upon the bill in the Reichstag, Captain Wissmann, as Commissioner of the Foreign Office, will furnish explanations upon certain details, while Prince Bismarck will confine himself to a statement dealing with the political aspect of the question. The applications from persons desirous of joining the proposed expedition to East Africa number several thousands, but Captain Wissmann will only take out a few persons from here.

The Berlin colonial papers report that the equipment of the Emin Relief Expedition is nearly complete and that Dr. Peters, who has received two years' furlough from the German East African Company for this purpose, will lead it. His German companions are Dr. Bley, on official of the company at Dar-es-Salam; Dr. Ehlers, who ascended Kilimanjaro a short time ago; and a Berliner named Fricke, who was Lord Wolseley's interpreter in his campaign against Arabi Pasha, and afterwards acted in a similar capacity for Sir Gerald Graham.

RETIRED PAY.

Two years ago the India Office resolved to pay the pensions of all Staff Corps officers at annual instead of daily rates, thus saving the additional day's pay in Leap Year. But it has now been ruled that all officers of the old Indian Army, including the General Lists, are entitled to the daily rate on retirement, whether they joined the Staff Corps or not. Of course this does not apply to the new annual rates of pension created since the amalgamation, which have no daily equivalent. Accordingly, the pensions due on the 31st inst. will include an extra day's pay for Feb. 29, 1888, in the case of all who were formerly in the Staff Corps, excepting those who joined from the British Army—these last being able to claim the annual rate only. But it has been found far more convenient to issue the yearly amount in four equal quarterly instalments, instead of in irregular sums corresponding with the number of days in each quarter. The system will therefore be continued, and extended to the retired pay of all officers of the Indian Army, an additional day's pay being issued every Leap Year to all who are entitled to a daily rate. In the case of local officers, the change will commence with the quarter ending on the 30th April next.

BOMBAY ENGINEERS' DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

A WELL-ATTENDED meeting of Civil Engineers and officers of the Indian Public Works Department was held at Messrs. Grind'ay and Co.'s rooms, 55, Parliament-street, Westminster, on the 22nd ult. The representative in this country of the Civil Engineers' Defence Association of Bombay was present, and gave information as to what had already been accomplished by the Committee, and also as to their plans for future work. It was resolved to send a letter to the Institute of Civil Engineers, asking for the assistance of the Council; and a sub-committee was formed for the purpose of taking further steps in the interest of the service.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.

WHEN the Commission resumed on Friday, 18 ult. further evidence was given by land agents as to the tenants being afraid to pay their rent openly.

George Young, son of a landed proprietor, mentioned that in the spring of 1886 he had ejection orders against one hundred and forty tenants who would not pay, but the majority of them afterwards settled privately.

Mr. Garrett Tyrrell, a land agent of Edenderry, said that before the establishment of the Land League that had been a quiet place, and rents were well paid; but he, mentioned instances showing that the League exercised intimidation.

Captain T. Plunket, a resident Magistrate, stated that from 1866 to 1880 Mayo, Meath, Longford, and Sligo were entirely free from crime, and there was a friendly feeling between landlord and tenant. In 1879, after the establishment of the Land League, general disorder set in; legal processes were resisted; crowds assembled at evictions; and there was the greatest difficulty in collecting rents. Referring to Limerick, he said the condition of the county had much improved since the Crimes Act of 1887.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.

When the Special Commission opened again on Tuesday, 22nd ult. Mr. Hallam Studdert, a land agent, who had been shot at, gave evidence as to the agrarian agitation in Tipperary, where till 1879 things were very quiet indeed. After that period, however, he had considerable difficulty in collecting the rents. Cross-examined by Mr. Davitt, the opinion of witness was that the Land League was less active in Tipperary in 1879-80-81 than other parts. At any time he had less trouble with the Tipperary tenants than any.

Patrick J. Farragher was examined by Sir H. James. He stated that he had been evicted from his farm in Mayo in 1879 for nonpayment of rent. A meeting was held in Aughamore six months before he was evicted, at which the tenants were advised not to pay their rent unless they received a reduction of 25 per cent. This meeting was addressed by Mr. Michael Davitt and Mr. Walsh, and after it was over they had a private conversation, and urged him not to pay, promising him if he was evicted to find employment for him on the Land League. He refused accordingly to pay his rent, though perfectly able to do so, and was evicted. He went to Dublin, and walked about Dublin doing nothing for eight or nine months, after which he was taken into the Land League offices in Sackville-street about May, 1880, as a clerk in the law department. At that time Mr. M'Gough was the legal adviser of the League, and Mr. Dorrs was in charge. Egan attended at the Land League rooms as treasurer, Brennan as secretary, and Joseph Quinn as assistant secretary. Mr. Arthur O'Connor, M. P., had charge of the department, and was succeeded by Mr. Harrington. There was also a person of the name of Harrison employed as accountant, besides various clerks. He had seen Mr. Matthew Harris at the Land League House. He knew a John Ferguson, of Glasgow. This man took part in the business of the League, and was chairman of some of the executive meetings that were held the night before the general meeting. The general meeting was that at which the members of the Land League were present. Mr. Parnell was the regular chairman of the Executive Committee, but he did not attend the meetings regularly. In cross-examination, witness said that he could not remember how long he was connected with the League. He had been a member of the Fenian Society. He could not remember any dates on which he took the letters, and would not swear that he took more than six.

Sir Henry James having put in a batch of letters, Sir Charles Russell asked that he might be furnished with printed copies of the entire mass of document which had been taken, improperly or otherwise, from the offices of the Land League.

The President having given a descision in Sir C. Russell's favour, the Court adjourned.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.

On the Special Commissioners taking their seats on Wednesday, 23rd ult., a number of letters obtained from the Land League rooms in Dublin were read.

Mr. R. M. Sandars, a land agent, having given evidence as to intimidation, Denis Tobin, of Abbeyfeale, county Mayo, described the outrages which were organised in his district by the Moon-lighters, who were divided into three divisions, under the command of the council of the central branch of the League.

Among the other witnesses examined was Captain O. R. Slack, formerly a resident magistrate, who said that wherever the Land League was established trouble existed.

THE RUSSIAN "MISSION."

SOME curious details have reached the Rome correspondent of the *Standard* in a private letter from Odessa as to the doings of the Cossack Atchinoff while in that city.

"The basis of a treaty between the Negus and the Czar are said to have been long laid down, and that he (Atchinoff) had communicated the views of the Negus to the Czar after his former visit to Abyssinia. He desired that the Czar should help him against the Italians, and would, in return, cede Massowah to Russia, with a large strip of territory, the Negus prefering to have the Russians on his coast rather than the Italians. It was agreed to give this help, but secretly, as Russia did not wish to declare war against Italy. Russia, when established on the Red Sea, would proceed to drive the English from other points in Africa, and the Czar would shortly proclaim himself Protector of the Orthodox faith throughout Africa. It will be seen that the Ataman makes rather free with the name and authority of his Sovereign, and of course his statements must be received with the greatest reserve; but that he made them is certain, as I can vouch for the accuracy and good faith of the corresponden'."

The *Tribuna* on Jan. 20 published a telegram from Aden, that Atchinoff, finding himself followed by the Italian vessel Barbarigo, induced the captain of the Lloyd steamer to put into the port of Jedda, whence the Ataman telegraphed to M. de Giers, complaining of this surveillance. The correspondent adds that Atchinoff has since been lost to view, but is believed to have made for the Bay of Tajurah.

Confirmation has been received at Rome of the news that the Russian semi-religious and semi-military mission has been landed near Tadjara. Its proceedings will, it is understood, be closely watched by England as well as by Italy.

The Vienna *Political Correspondence* publishes intelligence from Kieff stating that the garrison at that place has been strengthened during the last few days by four squadrons of Ural Cossacks from Orenburg. It is added that each of the regiments stationed in the Western Governments of Russia has enrolled forty recruits in place of twenty completely drilled soldiers, and that altogether this year's contingent of recruits is larger than in previous years.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

M. ALPHAND, director of the works for the Exhibition of 1889, has transmitted to M. Legrand, Minister of Commerce, his report for the past year. He recalls the fact that 20,000,000f. were allowed for the erection of the buildings connected with the exhibition. This amount was divided as follows:—Palace of the Fine Arts and the Liberal Arts, 6,372,484f.; the machinery palace, 7,233,384f.; galleries for objects of various kinds, 5,786,4064f.; general levelling and draining, 524,847f.; the balance being held as a special reserve. M. Alphand refers to the progress made with the Eiffel Tower, which will be completed at the end of March. Two staircases lead to the first platform o the tower, and four ascend from the first to the second, the ascent will be made, however, by lifts, taking up from fifty to 100 persons. In this way 2400 visitors per hour may be taken on to the first platform. Two other lifts will ascend from the ground floor to the second platform—112 metres—in a minute. They will stop at the first platform to take up or leave passengers. The complete ascent will take four minutes, and it will be possible to take to the top 750 visitors an hour.

WHEN Bazaine was at Spa, after his escape from his island prison, the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* had nearly an hour's talk with him. He said not a word of any Englishman and was principally concerned in showing the scratches which he alleged were made by collision with the rocks he had descended in his flight. It had been suggested that the rope ladder was a trick to hide the fact that he had walked from his prison with the aid of the golden keys of bribery, and Bazaine, who looked anything but an athlete—he was very stout and puffy—insisted upon showing the abrasions which his hands and ankles had sustained.

FOR the first time, perhaps, in the history of Montenegro two men were sentenced to death and shot the week the mail left for a vendetta against an Albanian family. The Montenegrin *Gazette* reports the execution, giving at the same time an earnest warning against the continuance of the vendetta, as the feud with the Albanians was brought to an end last summer.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JAN. 22.

THE York and Lancaster Regiment—Gen. Sir F. C. A. Stephenson, G. C. B., to be Col., vice Gen. R. N. Phillips, deceased.

2nd Dragoons—Sec. Lieut. E. F. Heritage resigns his commission.

21st Hussars—Lieut. J. A. Kenna, from the West India Regt., to be Lieut., vice H. L. Pilkington promoted.

SCOTS GUARDS.

Lieut. F. S. Barton retires on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Lieut. A. Stirling, from the 3rd Batt. Princes, Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), to be Sec. Lieut., in succession to Lieut. F. S. Barton.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Lincolnshire Regiment—Lieut. G. B. McAndrew to be Adjt., vice Capt. G. A. Ivatt, who has vacated that appointment.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. F. R. P. Macadam to be seconded for service with the Bechuanaland Border Police Force.

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Sec. Lieut. A. R. Finlay from the South Staffordshire Regt., to be Sec. Lieut in succession to Lieut. J. W. Orchard, seconded.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut. A. J. Mitchell to be Adjt., vice Lieut. J. O. Nelson, who has vacated that appointment.

The Worcesterhire Regiment—Sec. Lieut. H. P. Bell has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The East Surrey Regiment—Capt. H. W. Pearse has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—The undermentioned Sec. Lieuts. have been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps:—C. Barnett., F. C. W. Ware.

The Border Regiment—Capt. C. G. Donaldson has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces. Lieut. F. W. Hallowes has been seconded for, service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Hampshire Regiment—Sergt. F. A. Thatcher, from the 17th Lancers, to be Sec. Lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. C. Chalmers, seconded.

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Lieut. C. A. G. Close resigns his commission; Supernumerary Lieut. J. W. Sears to be Lieut., vice C. A. C. Close.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Lieut. J. McD. Baird has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Sec. Lieut. R. Alexander, from the 3rd Batt., to be Sec. Lieut., vice W. D. Anderson, resigned.

The York and Lancaster Regiment—Lieut. C. Leighlye resigns his commission.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut-Col. and Col. R. O. De Montmorency, having completed six years' service as a Regimental Lieut-Col, has been placed on half-pay.

The Prince of Wales's Lenister Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Capt. T. H. Stavert has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces; Sec. Lieut C. E. Bowen has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Supernumerary Maj. H. Murray to be Maj., vice S. G. Miles, promoted Lieut-Col. on half-pay.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut C. P. O. Wood resigns his commission; Lieut. S. Mills from the 3rd Batt. the Royal Irish Regiment, to be Sec. Lieut., in succession of Lieut. C. P. O. Wood.

Staff.—The undermentioned Officers of the Army Service Corps have been appointed to the Staff of the Army:—

To be Assistant Adjutant Generals:—Col. E. C., Saunders. Col E. Hughes, C. B., C. M. G, Col J. Draper. Col. J. W. Elmes, Col H. S. E. Reeves, C. B., Col. C. E Walton, C. B., Col A W. Anderson, Col. C. F. Leach Col. A. Meyer, Col F. F. Goddard.

To be Deputy Assistant Quartermaster Generals at Headquarters: Maj G. V. Hamilton and Maj. C. H. Bridge.

To be Deputy Assistant Adjutant Generals:—Lieut Col. G. J. Parkyn, Lieut.-Col. F. W. B. Gattey, Lieut. Col. F. J. G. Cook, Lieut.-Col. (now Col.) J. T. Skinner, D. S. O, Lieut.-Col. T. B. Stewart, Lieut.-Col. J. A. Clarke, Lieut.- Col. W. D. Richardson, Lieut.-Col. R. A. Chermside, Lieut.-Col. E. Fitzstubbs. Maj. L. A. Clutterbuck, Maj. S. J. Lea, Maj. S. H. Winter.

The following Officers seconded in their Regts. and serving with the Army Service Corps, to be Depy Assist. Adj.-Gens.:—

Maj. H. N. Bunbury, Royal Artillery. Capt. R. H. Stokes, the King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry.) Capt. F. F. Johnson, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt) Capt. C. E. Heath, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Capt. C. G. Knocker, the Royal Scots Fusiliers. Capt. C. A. Hadfield, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt). Col. B. A. Combe, from Lieut.-Col. half-pay, to have the substantive rank of Col. in the Army, and to command a Second Class District of the Bombay Army with the rank of Brig. Gen.

The following Officers have been appointed (temporarily) Second Class Assist. Inspectors of Warlike stores:—Capt. P. A. Macmahon, R. A., Capt. C. H. L. F Wilson, R A., Capt. T. F. Bushe, R. A., Capt. R. H Mahon, R. A., Lieut. S. G. Horton, R. A., Lieut. H. C W. Etcson.

Capt. E. R. Owen, the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be extra Aide-de-Camp to Maj.-Gen (Local Lieut.-Gen.) Sir H. E.G. Wood, V. C., G. C. M. G., K. C. B., commanding the troops in the Aldershot District.

Medical Staff—Surg-Maj. T. W. Jackson, M. B., is granted retired pay.

Army Pay Department.—Paymaster and Hon Maj M Fenton to be Staff Paymaster, vice E. Roberts promoted.

Half Pay.—Major W. E. Roberts, from the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.), to be Lieut-Col.

Major R. G. F. Pigott, from the Prince of Wales' Own (West Yorkshire Regt), to be Lieut-Col.

Memoranda.—Major-General R Hale retires upon retired pay.

Lieut A Aytoun, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), has been granted the local rank of Capt. while employed as Adjt of Volunteers in Queensland.

Indian Staff Corps.—The undermentioned Cols. have been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.—W. Peyton, Mad, A T Searle, Mad, W. Jackson, Ben, A. Wardrop, Bom, T. R. Church, C. I. E., Mad.

Indian Local Service.—Col S W Lennox, Mad Inf., has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

THE marriage of the Grand Duke Paul of Russia with the Princess Alexandra of Greece will be solemnised at St. Petersburg early next June.

THE returns of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd show the company to have had receipts amounting to 7,160,633fl. during the first eleven months of 1888, that is, 67,025fl. more than in 1887. The number of

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Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

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& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

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Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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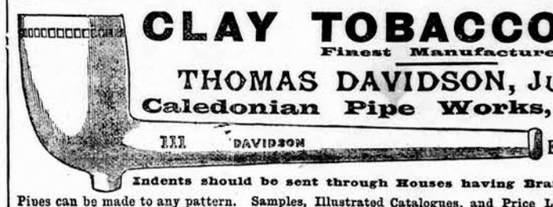

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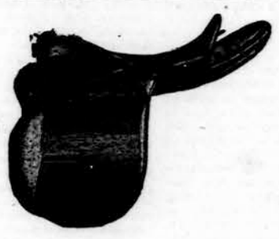

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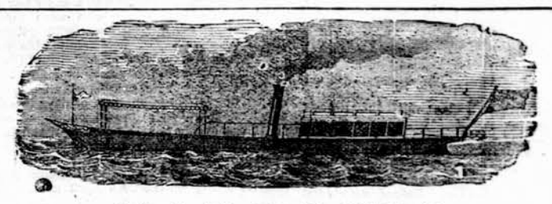

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ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

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As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

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